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Established 1818.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th March
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Lansborne.	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st May 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S.S. TIROL	....	2,771	15th March.
* S.S. AMPHITRITE	....	3,320	8th April.
S.S. K FRANZ FERDINAND	....	6,043	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Kirn	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Passcon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st March 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dodero	29th April, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th March, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

SINGLE TICKETS.

1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 357-8. 3rd Class Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 907-8. 2nd Class Rs. 550.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMERS NILO AND V. FLORIO.

To GENOA or VENICE Single ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " " 2nd " " 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, above Asquith & Lord.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYRHOFBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 17th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 16th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th March, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION,

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

The S.S. VIRAWA, 3,333 Tons, will sail for Singapore and Australia on or about 15th March.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1902.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under:—

7 A.M, leaves for Uran and Ulwa.

12 noon leaves for Maadwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamaria and Dharamtar.

N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice. LIQUORS SUPPLIED. Telephone No. 750.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1,422	Tepe	17th Mar. 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th February, 1902.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.			Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.			Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.		Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.		Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium	
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
25	143	1 0	25	197	8 0	25	198	7 0
30	156	6 0	30	209	8 0	30	222	10 0
35	172	11 0	35	224	10 0	35	239	0 0
40	195	9 0	40	242	15 0	40	264	15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S CARTRIDGES FOR NITRO POWDERS.

ELEY'S CRIMSON CASES
LOADED WITH SCHULTZE POWDER OR AMBERITE.

KYNOCH'S PHŒNIX CENTRAL FIRE CASES.

THE PEGAMOID WATERPROOF CASE.
Absolutely unaffected by wet or damp.

ALSO ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES
LOADED WITH BLACK POWDER.

Cartridges Loaded on the Field system or otherwise as Customers may desire without Extra Charge.

ALL MATERIALS USED ARE THE BEST PROCURABLE,

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CEYLON TEAS.

SPECIAL QUALITY.

A Blend of the Finest Ceylon growths. Per lb., Re. 1-6.

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to the INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

LECHARD FILS BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken, INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real. Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vineger.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY

BEST ENGLISH MADE

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	18 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	" Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON

C. BECHSTEIN.
BERLIN AND LONDON.

The World's Greatest Pianists prefer the BECHSTEIN Piano to any other.

LISTZ *writes*....." For twenty-eight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have maintained their superiority. 'Your Instruments are perfect.'"

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S

GRAND

FANCY FETE.

MARCH 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, & 8TH, 1902.

4-30 P.M. TO 7-30; and 8-30 TO 11 P.M.

TO-DAY.

CAFE CHANTANT

GRAND CONCERT AND WAXWORKS.

THEATRE ROYAL

By kind permission of Mr. John Gunn,

THE

LONDON GAIETY COMPANY.

GRAND CONCERT

AT

5-45 p.m.

TICKETS Rs. 2 each,

To be had at the SECRETARIES' TENT.

This Evening at 9 P.M.

LIVING PICTURES.

MR. DAVID COPE, JUNR.,

Assisted by MDLLE. FRENCHIE,

WILL GIVE HIS

CELEBRATED

MUSICAL SKETCHES

5-30, 6-30, 8-30, 9-30, 10-30.

THE

SHANNON RIVER

GRAND CONCERT DAILY.

Turns every 15 Minutes.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

LADY JENKINS'

GRAND CELESTIAL PAGODA.

SHADOW PANTOMIME.

3 PERFORMANCES DAILY.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

VARIED PROGRAMMES.

6-45 and 9-45 P.M.

ARENA

TRICK RIDING, MUSICAL RIDES,

NAVAL AND MILITARY DISPLAYS,

concluding with

A TORCHLIGHT TATOO

AT

10-30 P.M.

TO-MORROW.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

FIRE WORKS.

Reserved Seats 8 Annas.

PURDAH LADIES.

By special permission of Mr. W.D. Sheppard the following modification is made in the Programme of the SANNON RIVER.

SATURDAY.

the 8th instant.

For the benefit of PURDAH LADIES the SHANNON RIVER ENCLOSURE will be open to Ladies only on SATURDAY next, from 3 o'clock to 3-30.

A special charge will be made of one rupee per head (inclusive of a Trip on the River).

PASSES—Ladies and Gentlemen requiring passes for servants, &c., should apply at once at the SECRETARIES' TENT.

DINNERS DAILY—(Rs. 5 each)—Orders should be sent at once to the SECRETARIES' TENT.

ADMISSION.

ONE RUPEE.

—(Children Half Price)—

ONE RUPEE.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS in Uniform, 8 Annas

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST 4 NIGHTS!

LAST 4 NIGHTS!!

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY. MARCH 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th.

VARIED PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY.

VARIED PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1902.

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8TH.

BICYCLE COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY.

FAREWELL SOUVENIR MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 8TH.

4 HANDSOME PRIZES

FOR THE CHILDREN

A GIRL'S BICYCLE.

A BOY'S BICYCLE.

A GOLD WATCH.

A SILVER WATCH.

4 HANDSOME PRIZES 4.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11TH.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

BENEFIT OF

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, LADY NORTHCOTE

AND

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY FANCY FETE.

A GALA PERFORMANCE.

POPULAR PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, Gallery, for Natives only, Annas 8.

Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; and 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE... .....Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF

Mr. JOHN GUNN'S

LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,

He has decided to extend his Season, and will

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH

MR. GEORGE EDWARDES

PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES :—

TO-NIGHT,

FRIDAY, 7TH MARCH,

"SAN TOY"

SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH,

"THE RUNAWAY GIRL"

MONDAY, 10TH MARCH,

"THE CIRCUS GIRL,"

TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH,

"THE GAIETY GIRL"

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH,

"THE GAY PARISIENNE"

THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH,

"TOREADOR."

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—

Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 — Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 — Gallery Re. 1.

PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

FANCY FETE

REFRESHMENTS

AT

POPULAR PRICES

SUPPLIED BY

MORENAS & CO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within (7) seven days from the landing of the goods, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Florio-Rubattino Company,
Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 552 OF 1900.

FRAMJI DORABJEE, 2 NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS and 3 DARASHA BEZONJEE MEHTA, of Bombay Parsis, formerly carrying on the business of Attorneys of the High Court at Bombay together in partnership under the style of FRAMJI, MOOS and MEHTA ... ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

NAWAB MAHOMED KAMALKHAN, of Hydera ad in the Deccan, and residing at Hyderabad ... ...Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 3rd day of March, 1902, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the plaintiffs all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West Side of a Public Road, called the Foras Road outside the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 240 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East and West by Duncan Road, on the North by a Sweepers passage and then the property of Witheo Ganoo and on the South by the said Falkland Road and assessed under Ward Nos. 2,270 and 2,301 and Street Nos. 17,324 and 329 which premises belong to the defendant Nawab Mahomed.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on gaboo enamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the first day of April, 1902, lodge in my Office a statement varified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims of charges.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1902.

ED. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICE SALE.—For 10 Days only. Rare bargains in Boots and Shoes, Harness, Spare Reins, Traces, &c., at SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Investment, not an Extravagance. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS at a Moderate Price go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

WANTED, for Local Mill, a WEAVING MASTER, of long experience. Apply with Testimonials to "A." care of "The Bombay Gazette."

COMMISSION AGENTS WANTED, for Bombay and the Bombay Presidency. Apply HENKE'S TILE WORKS, FEROKE A. G. FEROKE.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT PRINTER.—The services of an experienced Assistant Printer are required for a local English daily paper. Only those who have acted in that capacity before on English Papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "153 M," Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BARGAINS in LADIES' and GENT'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only, at SUTOR & Co's., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards. Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET.—A Large Airy FRONT ROOM, suitable for an Office, in No. 1, Dalal Street Apply on premises to W. CROWDER & Co, Ld.

TO BE LET.—Two Large Airy OFFICE ROOMS, in Rogay Building, Apollo Street, either separately or jointly. Apply to W. CROWDER & Co., Ld., Dalal Street, or P. BYRAMJEE, Hornby Road.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oom er Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

BARGAINS in BOYS' and GIRLS' BOOTS and SHOES.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only at SUTOR & Co's. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with tall bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 130 net cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL.—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 21, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3ft. wide, Rs. 22-4.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They for ward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

BARGAINS in HARNESS.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only, Special Bargains in Single and Double Harness, also spare Reins, Traces, &c. at SUTOR & Co's, Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOMS in Chowk Street.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baroda.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co., of Cairo. Known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer B. BERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RATES.—One Anna per line. Minimum charge Four Annas.

WANTED, by a Respectable Gentleman, a SITUATION as a Corresponding Clerk, Custom Clerk, Manager, Salesman, or any other position of trust in a Mercantile Firm, Railway Guard, Shunting Master, P. W. Inspector, Supervisor, Overseer, Time-keeper and Foreman. Thorough knowledge of English, well versed in Indian languages. Long experience in G. I. P. Railway, having excellent testimonials. Please write to Mr. LUXUMON WITHAL, Zaoba's Cart, Hiralal Contractor's House, No. 51, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

ADVERTISER, a smart young man from Madras, speaking fluently EIGHT DIFFERENT VERNACULAR LANGUAGES, seeks ENGAGEMENT as a CLERK or a TRAVELLING COMPANION, or an Interpreter. He also a good horseman and is willing to act in any capacity. Possesses good references and testimonials. Apply for particulars to Box No. "67 F" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Noblemen's family. Apply to "HONOUR" Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY PROVISIONS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FRESH MEAT, BREAD and VEGETABLES, to His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for three years, from 1st April, 1902.

Forms and particulars of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Office of the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, 2 Marine Lines. No Tenders will be received later than noon on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

EDMUND, F. E. GIPPS,
Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.
2, Marine Lines, 3rd March, 1902.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FROM the 1st of MARCH, the RATE PER WORD for ORDINARY MESSAGES via TEHERAN or SUEZ between INDIA including BURMAH on the one side and Europe (including Algeria, Tunis, Tangiers and Tripoli, but excluding Russia and Turkey) on the other side, will be REDUCED to One Rupee Fourteen Annas per Word. Rates for Telegrams transiting Europe shown in Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 10A of the Telegraph Guide are reduced by One Rupee two Annas per Word in each case. Rates to and via Turkey remain the same as before for the present.

From the same date Rates for Foreign Press Telegrams from India or Burmah to the United Kingdom, Francegrams to New York, Chicago, California and San Francisco are reduced to One, New York, Four Annas per Word in each case.

E. A. KENYON,
Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A

RAILWAY REGULATOR. Rs. 6-8.

16 Lined open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch :—

WELL WORTH THE MONEY

OR A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

PRIZES:—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Rs. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902 ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 3. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

HEAD OFFICE:

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa,
Steamchee, Aden.
Upper Point,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 8 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Straw Waiers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, applied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief value to and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

FOR SALE.—Owing to Mourning.

	Rs.
12 yards Violet Glace SILK, 22 inches wide (good quality)	36
12 yards pale yellow ditto	36
4 yards Ecru Ring Spot Net, 23 inches wide	8
30 yards Ecru Lace Applique insertion ...	15
12 yards MAIZE (good quality) ...	36
One Apple Green Glace Silk SLIP, (skirt only), 39 1-2	15

All the above have just arrived from England and are sold owing to mourning. Patterns will be sent on application.

Apply "187 M.," Advt. Dept., The "Bombay Gazette."

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Proprietor JAMES CONNELL.

WINE and Spirit Merchant, established in 1866, Cheapest House in Bombay for GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS, obtained direct from Europe.

Genuine Portwine at Rs. 15 per doz.
Cognac Brandy at Rs. 26 per doz.
Genuine Old Scotch Whisky at Rs. 23 per doz.
Breakfast Bacon, on cut, at Annas 14 per lb.
Cheese, on cut, at Annas 12 per lb.
Breakfast Ham at Annas 14 per lb.
Cooked Ham, sliced, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8 per tin.

FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.

For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.

McDOUGALL, CLARK & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

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IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO THE

DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM

PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (Inspection invited.)

Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINESS cannot be surpassed.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.

W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 15 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 33 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards. Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each. Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS,

Opp. Forbes' Ice Factory, No. 10, Frere Road, Fort

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS, situate at New Seewri Road, known as the Mills and premises of the "Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited," (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from the vendors, Messrs. Goverdhandas Gopaldas Tejpal, Narrenjee Dwarkadas, and Fazulbhoy Visram, Trustees for Debenture holders, by virtue of an indenture, dated the 19th August, 1896, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at (4) four of the Clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the vendors and of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited, hereinafter and in the conditions of sale called "the Company." All that pieces of leasehold land admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under new Nos. 14233, 14339, 14381, 14385, 14662, and 14235, or some of them situate at Sewree in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a private passage now a road formerly belonging to Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and passing through his property known as Bhow Russel's Cart, but now taken up by the Bombay Municipality and which road is now called New Sewree Road, on the west by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being a portion of the property purchased by him from Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others, on the north by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff purchased by him partly from the said Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others, partly from Vithuldas Ramdas and partly from Venayekrao Ramchandra Luxumonjee, and on the south by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff purchased by him partly from the said Venayekrao Ramchandra Luxumanjee and partly from the said Vithuldas Ramdas and partly from the said Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others, and which said piece of land is delineated in the plan annexed to the Indenture of Lease of the 7th April, 1883, in the subjoined conditions mentioned and made between the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff of the one part and the said Company of the other part whereby the said land and premises were together with the rights,

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th Inst. at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, and opposite the Flora Fountain, the following consisting of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 light glass chandeliers, Lyra lamps, globe lamps, drawing room gilt clock in glass dome-mechanical singing canaries in case, bentwood tapestry couch, cushioned chairs, rich Japanese panels, best American platewares, rich majolica-ware, consisting of Jardiniers, pots, figures, busts, flower pots and baskets, nickel framed glass show case, rich binocular opera glasses, telescopes, wall and table clocks, sliding lamps, bronze table lamps, wall brackets, rolled gold pocket watches, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF 6 CASES WHITE MULLS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Thacker Gordhandas Morarjee.

Ex. s.s Clan Menzis,

250 M. & Co 2024—1 case 100 piece white mulls, 20 yards 42 inches gold end, Nos. 50, 60, and 70.

Ex. s.s. Hispania.

320 M. & Co. 2075-79—5 cases each 100 pieces white mulls, 2 yds. 42 inches gold end, Nos. 53, 60, and, 70.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogley (on the Tramway Line) next to the new Great Eastern Mills, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size Cambay carpets, full size, slate billiard table, lady's billiard table, bagatelle table, 1, 2 and 3 light wall brackets, single harness, lady's saddle, tennis net, billiard benches, garden pots, China garden seats, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 56 BALES GREY DROOTIES.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Thacker Lilaldhar Jewraj.

13 bales each 200 pairs Grey Dhoolies, 23 in. by 9 yds, 2 lbs. No. 12381.

3	"	"	200	" " 34 in. by 10 yds. 2 1-4 lb. No. 581.
10	"	"	200	" " 36 in. by 10 yds, 2 1-2 lbs. No. 1381.
9	"	"	200	" " 38 in. by 10 yds. 2 3-4 lbs. No. 681.
10	"	"	150	" " 40 in. by 10 yds. 3 lbs. No. 4811.
11	"	"	150	" " 44 in. by 10 yds. 3 1-4 lbs. No. 4911.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as table, chair, sofas, easy chairs, almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, wardrobes, washstands, dining, camp dressing and wash-hand tables.

Two mahogany square planoforte.

1 Chubb's safe 2ft by 1ft by 2ft inches on stand.

By order of the President, Board of Adjustment, the effects of the late Conductor Rolands, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunks, bags and portmanteaus, leather dressing case with fittings, Macintosh, boots and shoes, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 victoria, English-built good as new, with monsoon fittings, with waler horse 15 hands, in regular work, with harness.

1 light French-polished office shigram.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 light pony cart, in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 11th inst. at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 49 Bank Street, Fort, above the Telephone Co's Office (opposite the Bombay Bank), the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery and plateware, one iron framed obonized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, gent's bicycles, ladies' saddle, Singer's foot sewing machine, Singapore cane furniture, table and hanging lamps, China matting, canvas partitions, etc. the property of Mrs. E. M. SMITH.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th March, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Ld., situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for Debenture-holders of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Mill premises at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 5 p.m. in one lot.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th February, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c

1 six-chamber revolver.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria in very good order
1 second hand strong glass fronted miniature trougham
1 handsome strong-built dog-cart in good order
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness,
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle,
1 handsome bay English gelding, 5 hands, 6 years, broken to harness and saddle, the property of a gentleman going home.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware rich glass and crockery ware, one square piano by S Rose and Co., one Singer's sewing machine, one large size English tin box, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hisk's and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of H. HOYLES Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 35, 16, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 21, at Churneywadi Lane, and of house No. 10 at Chandanwadi.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 872-876, 888,892—894, at Parel Road, also Nos. 119 (2) 57 to 59 at Bellasis Road, and Nos 45-53 at Pirkhan Lane.

1 handsome strong lardan in very good order.
1 strong bay waler gelding. 15-2 aged quiet in harness,
1 " " " " " 7 years " " " and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND OR BATTY FIELDS SITUATE AT MALAD.

Suit No. 497 of 19 1.
Anandrao Narayan
vs.
Manmohandas Jalkisondas and others,

On behalf of the plaintiff abovenamed who is appointed Receiver under the decree made herein on the 3rd September 1901 Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following properties—

All those several pieces of land or batty fields situate at Mawjay Vadiman, Turf Malad, Talooka Salsette, in the sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, and bearing the following survey numbers with their respective areas and the amount of tax payable in respect of each lot and marked opposite to the same, viz:—

Plot.	Survey No.	Acre.	Guntas.	Rupees.
1	1	7	28 3-4	39
1	2	5	22 1-2	27
1	3	3	4	24 1-2
1	4	5	7 1-4	25 1-2
1	5	14	37 1-2	29
1	6	9	31 1-4	58 1-2
1	7	10	3-4	38 1-2
1	8	7	10 1-4	41
1	9	7	75 1-4	48
1	10	11	17	68
1	11	7	24 1-2	37
		95	18 3-4	442

The said several pieces of land together are bounded as follows that is to say on the south by the batty land of Madhawrao Bhasker, registered under Survey No. 17, on the west by the land of the said Madhawrao Bhasker, called Ganatur and the boundry of Malad, on the south by the boundary of Malad, and on the north by the boundary of Akoserly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications to be made to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors at their office, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 5.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£94 1-4 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes.....£101 1-4 = "
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 = "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ...£84 1-2 = "
Bar Silver in London.....25 5-16 = "
Do New York.....54 7-8 = —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·15 1-2 = unchanged
Do New York.....4·87 3-4 = plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 5-8 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5 8 " = "
Rapeseed Brown 38 1-2 April-May Buyers. Tone Steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs 80,00,000
Rs. 18·70 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 7·00 do. Bombay.
Rs. 11·30 do. Madras.

Rs. 37·20 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 26 per cent. Average rates 16·93.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 3·00 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 13·70 do. Bombay.
Rs. 24·10 do. Madras.

42·20 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Minimum rate received 26 per cent. Average rates 16·09.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 88,50,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, " 80,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills in Bombay, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Transfers 350,000s. 1-4 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1600 bales. Surats 50 Imports 3,000. Spot 4 24-32 Arrivals closed firm.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.
4·45	4·45	4·47	4·42
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 1

In New York—
Receipts at the Port.....15,000 bales.
Do. last year.....20,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.....2,000 "
Do. to Continent.....7,000 "
Mid-Uplands.....9 1-8 plus 1-8
Futures, month of June.....8·24 plus 14
Do. do. Sept. .....8·42 plus 15

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 5th March 1902 :—

Cotton	13,383	Bales.
Wheat	9,302	cwts.
Linseed	13,120	"
Rapeseed	4,312	"
Gingellyseed	4,611	"
Poppyseed	nil	"
Groundnuts	1,042	"
Castorseed	2,557	"
Rice	2,413	"
Myrabollams	7,086	"
Cottonseed	8,865	"

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.		1s 4 1-16d
Bank Demand		1s 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 month sight D. A ...		1s 4 1-4d
Do 6 do ...		1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do ...		170 3-4
Marks 3 do ...		139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days ...		133
Shanghai 30 " ...		182
Japan 30 " ...		149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	96-2
1st Settlement	96'8

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Feb.		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 13th do...		8 do
Bank of Bengal do. 12th do...		8 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th do...		8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quieter.

Ready	9 8
Forward, April-May... ...	9 8

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 8
Do. Forward April-May...	6 8 to 6 9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May...	7 3 to 7 4
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May...	7 14

Poppyseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	Nominal.
Forward, April-May... ...	8 13

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	29 8
Forward, April-May ...	31 to 31-4

Groundnuts—Tone firmer.

Ready	42 0

Gingellyseed—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed, Ready...	46 0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms).....	160	154		25th March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	164		do.
Sind-Panjab (M.-G.)...	170	164		do.
Belati (M.-G.)	184	178		do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)		174		do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	188	182		do.
Julgnum (M. G.)		176		do.
Akola do. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	...	187	181	...
Oomra good staple 195-189				do.
Broach (M. G.) ...	210	...	207	do.
Bhownuggar (H. G.) ...	...	...	...	do.
do. (H. G.)	...	...	185	15-25th May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	199	do.
Western	...	...	187	do.

Cotton Tone Firm with good enquiry for spot.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated Liverpool 13th of February :—

We beg to confirm our respects of the 5th instant. Ever since last summer, when the first opinions of the crop were expressed, there has been sucha contradiction of ideas, that it has been quite impossible to gauge the market correctly. It is quite difficult enough to form an idea of what prices ought to be when everybody is agreed about the crop, but now it is impossible to gauge the crop even a million bales.

The market during the week has again been entirely a "receipt market," the early advance being caused by the small arrivals at the ports and the remarkably moderate come into sight for last week and the subsequent decline by increased receipts. Yesterday and to-day the market is firm again in anticipation of small receipts. The recent falling off was partly due to natural and partly to climate causes. In this we are supported by the majority of our American friends.

The renewed increase was no doubt in some measure due to more favourable weather facilitating the hauling of the cotton, but from information received, we believe it was in a greater measure due to the late advance, which has encouraged farmers and factors to sell their holdings. In fact, all through the present season there has been a marked disposition to market on even the slightest improvement. Last year's disastrous results of holding in the hope of much higher prices at the end of the season, has taught farmers a lesson which they are not likely to forget.

Moreover, financial necessities have made the planters ready sellers this season (particularly those of the humbler type, by whom, after all, the bulk of the crop is grown). It must be remembered that, in order to make their crops, they have to contract loans, which are payable at certain dates. Now on an average this season, the crop was fully a month late, and in order to meet their liabilities, the farmers had to hurry forward their cotton as much as possible. From now we shall have to compare with heavy receipts last year, and the present excess come into sight over last year might very soon be reduced.

American spinners have shown signs of great uneasiness lately, and their purchases have been on an almost unprecedented scale. This is due, we understand, to fears that America has overexported herself, and we must not forget that the American mills now take 35 to 400 of the entire crop. During the last day or two we have noticed that one or two local leading authorities on crop estimates who have hitherto publicly maintained 10 3-4 to 11 1-4 millions, and have been very stong bears, have been buying sub rosa, perhaps from our bullish information. Several importers buy here to fulfil their distant ship engagements, for they are unable to fulfil their needs in local Industrial centres are more than quiet. Business in not bad, money is cheap and the English stock and share markets have experienced greater prosperity, after a long depression. All this is in favour of better times. According to our opinion the crop will not be much larger than 10 1-4 millions

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MISCELLANEOUS Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NORMAN—February 27, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain H H Norman, 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, prematurely, of a daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGE.

ALEXANDER—TWEEDIE—February 17, at All Souls Church, Singore, by the Rev J Gomperts, Senior Chaplain, Captain Walter Alexander, Yorkshire Regiment, youngest son of the late George Alexander, Esq, Erindale, Carlow, Ireland, to Alice Mabel, second daughter of Col Maurice Tweedie, late D I G of these Provinces, and grand-daughter of the late Captain Michael Tweedie, Royal Artillery, of Hawkinson, Rolvendon, Kent.

DEATH.

DALLAS—February 14, at Matupet, Madras Presidency Charles Robert Dallas, C E, in his 63rd year.

CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.
When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.
Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 9-15m., 10-14a. Low water, 3-32m, 3-22 a.

P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 21st ultimo, due to arrive at 7 a. m.

Indian University Commission 11 a.m.

H. E. Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete, Oval.

Harmston's Circus.

Novelty Theatre: The London Gaiety Company.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian sloth bear (Melursus ursinus) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. Rustomji Dossabhoy Chokshi.

SACRILEGE.—The Roman Catholic Church at Colaba was broken into during the night of the 4th instant, and one silver chalice, one monstrance and one silk veil of the collective value of Rs. 110, were stolen.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles via Aden will be closed at the General Post Office at the same time on Saturday the 8th instant as the English Mail.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Bengal" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION AT THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.—The University Commission visited the Anjuman-i-Islam High School yesterday afternoon. Mr Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, the Hon. Secretary of the Anjuman accompanied the members of the Commission and took them over the High School, Karimia Free Library, Sohani Boarding House, and the new M. K. Makba Gymnasium. The members of the Commission also collected a good deal of information about the Mahomedan education in this Presidency.

THE BELLARY PRESS CO., LD.—The 30th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered office of the company, No 24, Military Square Lane, Fort, when Mr. Pestonji Manekji Nanawati occupied the chair. The report for the year ending 31st December, 1901, was adopted as read. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared and made payable on and after 1st April 1902. Mr. Manekji Cooverji was appointed the director of the Company, and Mr. M. P. Nanawati was appointed the auditor for the year 1902 on a remuneration of Rs. 40. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the Directors for their able management of the Company's affairs.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Gunnoo Dhakoo, a Hindu lately a servant in the employ of Mr. H. M. Mehta of Girgaum, was charged with stealing currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 102, the property of his master, the evidence showed that on the 14th February last during the absence of his master the accused abstracted the money from a drawer and absconded to his native village near Mahableshwar. He was arrested there and brought down to Bombay. A portion of the money was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

THE TRICUMDAS MILLS.—Shareholders Liability Yesterday, on the Original Side of the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling disposed of the suit instituted by the Tricumdas Mills Company against Haji Saboo Sidick and others, executors of the estate of the late Haji Haroon, in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 10,000 in respect of ten shares of the Company, allotted to the deceased during his life time. In his suit his lordship, in his previous judgment, had held that the deceased was a registered member of the company for the amount of calls issued during his life time. His lordship heard further argument in regard to the liability of the deceased's estate in regard to calls issued after his death, and held that the estate was liable in regard to the further issue of the calls notwithstanding the insufficiency of notice of those calls. His lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff company for Rs. 10,574 with interest from the 10th January, 1901, till judgment, and further interest and costs on judgment.

AN ALLEGED OBJECTIONABLE BOOK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Holdway, Superintendent of Police, A. Division, charged Mr. F. D. Mulla with selling an objectionable book Mr. Kapadia, pleader, on behalf of the defence, said that Mr. Holdway had charged his client with selling an objectionable book, but his client did not know what that book contained. Mr. Kapadia admitted that book did pass from his client to a certain party, but he did not sell such books. Besides Mr. Holdway came across no such book during his search in the accused's warehouse. How the book went into the hands of the third party would be shown later on. However, the accused had no opportunity to go through the book so that he might submit some passages to the court for consideration which might beat out his case. The Magistrate allowed the book to be inspected by the accused in the court. The case was then adjourned.

UNPROVOKED AND WANTON ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Dadiba Barjorji, a student, aged 17, charged one Angara Yankersha, a hamal with assaulting him. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, and Mr. R. S. Dadachanji, pleader, instructed by Mr. K. S. Mehta, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. K. Santoke, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence showed that on Sunday evening, while the complainant was passing by the Jewish Synagogue, Forbes Street, a Goanese pushed him from behind just near the door of the Synagogue, and the accused standing at the door the same moment dragged him inside it. Then the complainant was assaulted. The complainant raised an alarm upon which some Parsee gentlemen went inside the room and released him. The complainant had his left eye blackened and his face scratched. He had a silver watch and chain and some money with him. The accused pleaded not guilty. He said that the complainant had hidden himself beneath a bench in the passage of the synagogue, and when he tried to catch hold of him, the complainant tried to run away and was dashed against the door. The Magistrate said that he could not believe what the accused tried to prove, namely, that the complainant was a thief and a trespasser. The Magistrate convicted the accused of committing a most unprovoked and wanton assault, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society was held last evening in the Society's rooms, Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, president, being in the chair. H. E. the Governor and the Hon. Mr. Raleigh, president and members of the Indian University Commission, were among those present. There was a large attendance of those connected with the Society.

The Rev. R. Scott, the honorary secretary, read the annual report, from which it appeared that, 54 Members were elected during the year and 2 non-resident members returned to Bombay and were added to the list of Resident Members. 27 members resigned, 21 retired, 5 died and 7 having left Bombay desired to be transferred to the non-resident list. The total number of members at the close of 1901 was 291. The number, at the end of 1900 was 295. The Society regretted to announce the loss by death during the year of the following members :—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. F. G. Parrott, Col. C. B. Maitland, and Mr. C. G. Dodgson, I.C.S. The total issues of books during the year, were 36,648 volumes; 25,137 of new books including periodicals and 11,511 of the old. The issue during 1900 were 35,029 volumes, 23,991 of new books and 11,033 of the old. The total amount of subscriptions received from members during the year was Rs. 11,509-14. The subscriptions in the year preceding, amounted to Rs. 10,973-5-5. There was besides a sum of Rs. 500, on account of life subscription received from one Resident Member which has been duly invested in Government Securities as required by the Rules. The balance at end of the year was Rs. 397-9-2 and the invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 14,700-0-0.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Macklchan, seconded by Mr. Quin the report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. J. Macdonald, the following new committee was appointed :—

President, Hon. Mr. Justice Candy;

Vice presidents, Messrs. James MacDonal, Khursedji Rustomji Kama; M. MacMillan; the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar.

Members: Dr D. McDonald, Messrs. Cumroodin Amiruddin, F. R. Vicaji, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Shamsul Ulama J. J. Mody, Messrs, V. V. G. Dasal, Shams-ul-ulma Dastoor Dorab R. Senjana, Professor A. L. Coverton, Messrs. R. M. Watson Smith, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Professor W. H. Sharp, Messrs. J. E. Aspinwallt, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan and Mr. A. T. Jackson,

Honorary Secretary: Rev R. Scott,

Auditors: Messrs. H. R. Wilkinson and Framroz H. Vakil

Mr. Justice Candy, the President, then briefly addressed the meeting in the course of which he explained the many advantages the Society's library as well as the lectures delivered by native scholars offred to those who became members of that body. In conclusion he requested H. E. the Governor, who was their patron, and who had kindly attended the meeting to address a few words to them.

H. E. the Governor then addressed the meeting as follows :—Though I have ex-officio the honour to be its patron, yet in attending the meeting to-day of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, let me premise that I am here as a "chela" not as a "guru." When we were originally constituted in 1804 I read that the subjects of our inquiries were to be divided into two classes :—Physical and moral. The former branch was to include Natural History, Mineralogy, Botany, climatic conditions, and medicine. Our moral studies were to comprise every branch of information contained in the modern census—plus the origin and distribution of public wealth, prices of commodities, system of land tenure, rates of interest, commercial statistics of all sorts—these were only some of the problems the Asiatic Society was invited to solve. Well might Sir James Mackintosh point out the advantages Government would derive from an accurate knowledge of these problems—though I respectfully differ from the view he then expressed as to the facility with which the investigations could be carried out. Indeed could our original programme have been fulfilled the post of Governor of Bombay might well have been merged in that of patron of the Royal Asiatic Society. As a matter of fact, the Society has taken up its natural position of one for the promotion of the study of Oriental literature, antiquities, and geographical research, and if I may take the last report I have read as a fair average specimen of its proceedings, I think we are well justifying our existence. The class of readers to whom the Society's publications appeal must necessarily be limited, but the contributors to our reports work rather, we know, for the honour of the Society than for popular recognition. But were a person like myself who has no pretension to claim more than the most superficial acquaintance with early Indian history or traditions, must read with pleasure such lights as are thrown on the rise of the priestly and decline of the Kshatriya class in the interesting article on the Sanhita of the Rig Veda. Again in the page into the early History of India not only do I for one gather more accurate information than I possessed as to the circumstances of the foundation of the great Gupta Dynasty, but incidentally I find the illustrious law giver King Asoka justifying the practices of modern Viceroys and Governors, by his instructions to his officers "to go on tour every five years for the inculcation of Dharma or righteous sness and for other matters" to which other matters I fear modern officials pay the most attention nowadays. And I need hardly say that the late Mr. Justice Ranade's introduction to the Peshwa's Diaries is a paper, the interest and importands of which is fully appreciated by many who are not members of the Asiatic Society. If our financial circumstances hereafter should permit I should be very glad to see Government take part in the cost of the translation of the Diaries now at Poona, but this at present is unfortunately not practicable. One thing is certain that for years to come there is an ample field in India for the labour of such a society as this; and most earnestly do I hope that its members in Bombay will continue to labour successfully to disseminate their valuable stores of learning amongst an increasingly appreciative public.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh, in a few words, thanked the chairman and members for offering him and his colleagues such a kind welcome.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KIRTIKER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Born of a noble family in the Pathare Prabhu community Mr. Kirtiker received his elementary education in the Elphinstone Institute. After a successful school career he entered the Elphinstone College and obtained a senior scholarship. He was afterwards appointed one of the assistant teachers in the Elphinstone Institute where he had begun his own English school course. In this capacity he gave signal proofs of his great efficiency and he won good opinions of the then Director of Public Instruction, the late Mr. E. I. Howard. While yet a teacher he joined the Law Class through which he passed the Jurisprudence examination and the Final Law Examination with credit and was soon admitted as a Vakil of the High Court. On the recommendation of the late Mr. Arnold he was subsequently appointed Law Professor at Ahmedabad where his services were greatly appreciated by Government who conferred on him the title of Rao Saheb as a mark of personal distinction. While at Ahmedabad he enjoyed an extensive practice. Soon afterwards he resigned the Government appointment and came to Bombay to join the High Court Bar on the Appellate Side where he distinguished himself as a successful practitioner and on the death of the late Mr. Shantaram Narayan, Government Pleader, was appointed in his place, a position which he has filled ever since with great credit to himself and to Government. He was created a Justice of the Peace, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him at the time of her late Majesty's Diamond Jubilee in recognition of his literary and legal accomplishments. On the strong recommendation of the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrences Jenkins, Mr. Kirtiker has now been nominated to act for the Hon. Mr Justice N. G. Chandavarker who is deputed by Government to serve on the Universities' Commission. In the midst of his extensive practice Mr. Kirtiker has edited two Law Books, on Contract and Evidence which have been relied on constantly as books of reference. In his private life he is one of the leading members of his community among whom his name is a household word on account of his extensive charities.

MUCH satisfaction is said to have been given throughout Germany by the Emperor's clearly-expressed intention of oppesing the spread of Christian Science and similar movements which have begun to find support, especially in Court society and among the wealthier classes. The Emperor, it is reported, left it beyond doubt that persons taking part in the doings of Spiritualists, Faith Healers, and such like occultists shall not be admitted to the Imperial Court. According to the "Standard's" Berlin correspondent, the disciples of Mrs. Eddy were not admitted to the Victoria Lyceum on Saturday evening, and were told that they would never be admitted again.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB ANNUAL REGATTA.

THE third day's racing in the annual regatta of the Bombay Yacht Club took place yesterday afternoon. The programme consisted of four races, one being a handicap for yachts, the second a race for boats of the Tomtit class, the third an event for the ship's boats and the fourth a race for Karachi and Jolly boats.

At the time of the start wind was west north-west and was moderate, but towards the end of the races it became fresh. The race for H. E. Lord Curzon's Challenge cup was won by the Forella, Turquoise being second. For ship's boats H. M. S. Highflyer's gig which was well sailed by Captain Brock, R. N., won the first prize, while the Tennasarim Cutter carried off the second prize, the Magdala's Cutter being awarded third prize though she crossed the line first. There were only three boats to compete for the Tomtit class race and they came in so close together that only a few seconds separated them. Titmouse carried off the prize. In the event for Licensed Karachi and Jolly boats seven boats competed, the race being a capital one.

The following are the results :—

H. E. Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race—For Yachts of any size belonging to the R B Y C, Y R A, time allowances for rating. The winning yacht will become holder of the Cup for the year. Entrance fee Rs. 10. 1st prize Rs. 150, 2nd prize Rs 75, and 3rd prize Rs 50, Course No. 4—14·8 miles.

From committee vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round north Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to committee vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 14·8 miles,

Names of Boats.	Rating	H'cap Al's. M S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Forella	36·19	2 23	Entered by Mr G V Scovella ...	4 58 15	2 25 47
Stella	38·22	Scr	Col H W Hoyd, I M S	5 3 12	2 33 12
Turquoise	33·19	6 46	Mr C A R Crommelin ...	5 6 23	2 23 43
Melody ...	28·12	15 43	Mr J B K Macbeth ...	5 16 16	2 39 23
Mannikin	26·5	20 25	Officers, R A	5 25 23	2 44 58

Tomtit Class Race—Entrance fee Rs. 5, 1st prize Rs. 60, 2nd prize Rs. 30 and third prize Rs. 20, Course No. 1, From committee vessel round South Karanja, Budey, round Sunk Rock, and thence to Committee vessel, leaving all marks to starboard.

Name of Boat.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 1 37	
Clutha	Capt G Lamo, I M S	5 1 38	
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 2 43	

Ship's Boats Fancy Rig Race.—For man-of-war and bona fide ships open to boats of any size with fancy rig. Entrance fee Rs. 3. 1st prize Rs. 45, 2nd prize Rs. 20 and 3rd prize Rs. 10. Course No. 10. From committee vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy W. N. W. of Butcher Island, and round Red Channel Buoy, North of Butchers Island, leaving both to Starboard round mark boat with "R" flag on moorings Buoy N. E. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to starboard, and thence round north Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, finishing at committee vessel. Length of course 12·5 miles.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al's. M S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25' ...	2 23	Lt G H S La-Touche, R I M.	4 57 31	2 3 11
H M S Highflyer's Gig 30' ...	23 0	Capt F E Brock, R N	5 0 49

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MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—
There are men and things which dispence with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.
Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.
Many cordial remembrances and ever yours.
F. LISZT.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th March, 1902.

1. There will be a Commandant's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 8th instant, at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Puttees, Leather Chin Straps and Helmet Buttons will be worn.
Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 5-5 p.m. (Bombay Time) and return from Santa Cruz at 8-2½, 8-55 and 9-50 p.m. (Bombay Time). The Railway authorities have reserved accommodation on the 3-5 and 5-5 p.m. Down and 8-50 p.m. Up trains and Volunteers are requested to travel by these trains only if possible.
Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F and G Companies, who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officers Commanding their Companies.
Officers Commanding those Companies will be good enough to send to Head-quarters before 6 p.m. to-day (Friday) the 7th instant, a note of the number of their men remaining in Camp for Dinner on saturday the 8th instant.
2. Every Member can, on application to Head-quarters, obtain a Schedule of Instruction to be carried out at the Camp and also general information regarding the Camp.
3. The Officer Commanding A Company requests that all Members of the Company will attend Camp from evening of 15th to morning of 23rd instant.
4. The Officer Commanding C Company requests that all members of the Company will attend the Camp from the 8th to 15th March, both day inclusive.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B.V.R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th March, 1902.

1. The Inter-Corps Competition for all Volunteer Artillery Corps in India will take place to-morrow (Saturday), from Colaba North.
Fall in at the Corps Club, at 3-45 p.m. sharp. Members, who cannot meet at the Club, will proceed to Colaba.
Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees not to be worn.
2. The following Matches of the B V A Carbine Association will be shot for on the 9th and 10th instant,
Match I—200 and 500 yards.
Match II—200 and 500 yards.
Match III—Celerity and Precision.
Match IV—Ladies Nomination—Range 400 yards,
Rules, &c., will be issued on application to the Fort Head-quarters.
3. Members, who have any conveyance tickets in their possession, are requested to forward them at once to the Fort Head-quarters for payment.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1902.

THE NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES.

THE Honourable Mr. Fraser, officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is to be congratulated on his latest Administration Report, to hand this week. Our neighbours are better off than we are, and the report is fitly described as a chronicle of the last stages and after-effects of famine, and of the gradual recovery therefrom towards the end of the year. The eastern feudatory states, with the exception of Patna, were not severely affected by famine, but those in the West suffered considerably. Relief measures, as we know, were undertaken in time, and under the advice and guidance of the Political Agent, were conducted, so as to provide for the wants of the people, with as little sacrifice as possible of the funds at the disposal of the states. Patna, it appears, was the only State in which the true position of affairs did not come to light in time to prevent the occurrence of severe distress, for the relief of which no sufficient provision existed. In the Binjnalti Pargana of that State, the Political Agent found villages half deserted, and the village lands more than half untilled, owing to the want of seed, capital and men. It is estimated that in this pargana only one-fourth of the normal area was sown last year, and in the Kondhan pargana, only about forty per cent of normal. It is not a matter for surprise that a serious outbreak of organised dacoity occurred. It originated, Mr. Fraser unhesitatingly avers, in the inadequacy of the state measures for relief, and was fostered by the apathy and inefficiency of the State police, who completely failed in their attempts to deal with it. The outbreak spread into British territory and necessitated the despatch of a special force of Government police, to break up the gangs and capture the leaders who have since been tried and convicted for crimes to which they were clearly driven by those in authority over them. The Maharajah was, however, not held blameless. His authority was restricted. He was required to conduct his financial administration in accordance with the advice of the Political Agent, and to hand over to his Dewan wider jurisdiction in judicial affairs, along with complete control of the police administration. But the outlook generally in the provinces is now more satisfactory, and the year under review ended more brightly than it dawned. The monsoon of 1900, though late in appearance, was copious and fairly widespread. Cotton, kodo, kuki were bumper crops. Tur was the only important kharif crop which was not successful. But the distribution of the winter rains was very unusual, and rust and caterpillars combined with them to reduce the rabi crops to considerably below the normal out-turn. Wheat, gram and linseed were all below the average. The year however, witnessed the closing scenes of the famine. Gratuitous relief grew less as the kharif crops were gathered, and by the end of December the relief list was finally closed.

Naturally the continually recurring agricultural distress of the last few years is found to have greatly increased the difficulties of the revenue administration. Wholesale remissions of rent and revenue and large takavi advances have played a most important part in the scheme of relief. In those particulars Bombay relief measures were unfavourably compared with those of the Central Provinces. But it does not appear that the neighbouring administration is quite satisfied, that the comparison is to their advantage. In consequence of those remissions, it was found that not only has the Government income been materially reduced, but "the revenue-paying conscience of the people has been weakened." This was our experience in regard to Guzarat, and the Central Provinces might have had more cause for regret than they have, had it not been for the sudden happy turn in the aspect of their affairs. The deterioration that occurred last year in the agricultural position notably of Nawardan and Nandgaon, has been to some extent arrested by the more favourable conditions. There have been some slight increases of cropping, but the increase has for the most part been in kharif at the expense of rabi, in kodo at the expense of rice, or in gram at the expense of wheat and linseed. One of the most serious signs of impoverishment is said to be the evidence generally of land remaining unsown for want of seed. To set matters right both agriculturally and financially, the Chief Commissioner is persuaded that it only requires a return of normal seasons and when they return a firm administration of the revenue, to restore a more healthy state of feeling. Though famine conditions have always a tendency to strain the accommodation of the jails beyond limits, this difficulty is shown to have been successfully met by executive orders impressing on the subordinate magistracy, the inappropriateness of short sentences of imprisonment in cases of grain looting and petty theft, and the Chief Commissioner found the experiences of the year to show that jail is not necessarily the first resort of the distressed population in times of famine. Civil litigation declined, the result primarily, it is believed, of the prevailing distress and consequent insolvency of debtors, but it is held also that liberal remissions of revenue made conditional on like remissions of rent tended to this result. The despatch of business suffered from the pre-occupation of the Administration with the famine and the frequent transfers of presiding officers.

It is worthy of remark that municipal finances flourished through the period of famine. Despite the unfavourable conditions of the year and the depression in trade, a slight recovery in receipts was noticeable. This, it is explained, is mainly due to an increase in the income from octroi, consequent on an unusually large importation of grain and unusually large purchases by the villages in the vicinity of municipalities, in quantities too small to admit of a refund. Then again the effects of famine on education were not so disastrous as might have been anticipated. The only serious falling off is shown to have been in the case of the vernacular Primary Schools, where there was a large decrease of scholars. It was, however, only natural, says the Report that these schools, drawing as they do their pupils from the poorer classes, should suffer most from the prevailing distress, and the province may, on the whole, be congratulated that the results were not much worse. Female education was not adversely influenced. But that may not be taken as proving general anxiety as to instruction of girls, for they are mostly the children of well-to-do parents on whom the effects of famine bore but lightly. Famine affected educational progress generally to this extent, that it was responsible for irregular attendance, and the results of the examinations were not very good. Mr. Fraser further tells us that during the year the question of expenditure on education by district councils was decided. No hard and fast limit was fixed, but the amount of the contribution so far as it exceeds the sums specifically devoted to education or resultant therefrom, is to be determined by the discretion of the district and divisional authorities. This, however, does not conclude the tale of educational progress in the year reported upon in the neighbouring provinces. A purely vernacular class for agriculturists has been established, and the Rajkumar College and Agricultural School did good work. The educational standard at the Agricultural School was raised, with the result, which is deserving of attention, that although it somewhat affected the attendance at the latter institution, it produced a much better type of students.

TRADE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE report of the rail and road borne trade of the Bombay Presidency for 1900-1901 recounts much the same story as its predecessor, regarding the influence of famine conditions upon commercial transactions. Drought and famine prevailed in the first half of the year, and in the latter portion their effects continued to operate upon the extent and character of trade, the chief features of which were the large importations of food stuffs and the reductions in the export of cotton, oil seeds, wheat and other food grains. The depressed state of the Mill Industry also had its influence on the volume of trade, and in regard to imports this and other matters combined to more than counterbalance the increases under the heads of food stuffs and metals. The Presidency export trade, however, showed an advance simply because of the despatch of imported rice to other famine stricken parts of the country. Taken altogether, the trade showed a decrease of over 47 lakhs of maunds or five per cent. in quantity, but on the other hand owing to the high prices which prevailed, the value of the year's trade was four per cent. greater than in the previous year. The imports were one per cent. less than in 1899-1900, but in value they exhibited an expansion of 15 per cent., the total being set down at Rs. 26,38,00,000. Coal and coke imports advanced by 5·86 lakhs of maunds or ten per cent.; cotton imports increased 4·36 lakhs of maunds or 12·7 per cent., the imports of wheat contracted 29·4 per cent. and the receipts of oil seeds declined by 14·7 per cent. The advance in exports over the previous year amounted to 8·6 per cent. in volume and 12·8 per cent in value, while it was 22 per cent. greater in quality and value than the average of the preceding five years. For this expansion the despatch of food grains to other parts of India was mainly accountable. The volume of the total exports represented a value of Rs. 17,41,00,000. Coal and coke, cotton manufactures and wheat showed decreases, while metals, kerosine and sugar exhibited a rise in the quantities exported. The local trade, which represents the exports and imports between the internal blocks of the Bombay Presidency, after the abnormal expansion of the previous year, declined in volume by 13 per cent. and by Rs. 2,50,00,000 or 37 per cent. in value. The agricultural conditions led to a general inflation of prices with the exception of hides, in which a large trade was done, and prices were low consequent on the great mortality among cattle, produced by the famine. The food and clothing of the mass of the people were very dear, the latter because of the high price of cotton which naturally enhanced the prices of Indian cotton goods.

INFANTRY SCOUTING.

CAPTAIN O. W. CAREY of the 28th Punjab Infantry has published through the "Pioneer" press a little book of "Notes on Infantry Scouting." These notes have been compiled from his experience with Native Infantry on the North-West frontier, and while engaged in the Mahsud Waziri Blockade. They do not pretend to be more than elementary hints on the training of native scouts, but for that reason they will no doubt be found exceedingly useful as points to be remembered by officers undertaking the instruction of native infantry scouts. Captain Carey set out to train a party of one non-commissioned officer and twelve scouts for each company of his regiment, and as the result of his work he considers that two British officers are required to train eight such parties to a high state of efficiency. The Boer has taught us the value of the pursuit of game as a preparation for fighting in countries like South Africa and the Indian Borderland, and Captain Carey, differing from Kipling, believes in the usefulness of a training in sport from the point of view of the soldier. It is obvious that, as he says, the officers who set out to turn native or any other soldiers into good scouts must have some taste for sport and be good practical rifle shots. In regard to the selection of the material to be converted into a useful scout, he indicates that the man who is to be trained must have a natural inclination for the work, must possess exceptional powers of endurance, keen sight, intelligence and ability to read and write, as well as confidence in his rifle and ability to become a practical shot. It is, of course, in reference to the native infantryman that the reading and writing qualification is emphasised, but natural intelligence is of more importance than a high degree of education. Captain Carey observes that he has found that sometimes education appeared to be a check on a man's natural initiative. The man, he insists, should be first trained on the flat and then taken on the hill side where the most important part of the teaching to make him a good scout must be given. Captain Carey gives a great many hints on the best methods of training, and also devotes sections of his book to such matters as the transmission of information, rear guards and night work. He concludes that though one must begin by training a nucleus of men, the eventual aim should be to make every man in a regiment a scout, which of course means that the aim of military training should be to develop the intelligence of each member of a regiment, so that he may become in every respect an efficient soldier. Captain Carey's pamphlet should be of much assistance to officers occupied in this work.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

IN accordance with the experience of previous epidemics, the weekly number of deaths from plague in the city is still advancing. The mortality from this cause, however, continues to be less than in the last season. For the week ended on Tuesday, the plague deaths numbered 856, an increase of 155 over the total of the previous week, but 362 fewer than in the corresponding week of last year. At the same time the mortality from this cause is below the average for the past five years. Plague accounted for half the aggregate deaths in the city last week, the general mortality rate being 115·86 per thousand. This figure shows an improvement of about 39 per thousand compared with the rate at the same period of 1901. All the diseases responsible for numerous deaths in the city show a substantial decrease in comparison with the corresponding week of last year, and to that extent the mortality returns yield some satisfaction. During the seven days of the present record, fevers were responsible for 173 deaths, as against 262 twelve months ago, and the deaths due to phthisis and respiratory diseases amounted to 342 as against 502. There were seven fatal cases of small-pox during the week, compared with eight in each of the two immediately preceding weeks.

THE Indian Universities Commission resumed its sitting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall yesterday. In the course of the day, five witnesses were examined, namely Professor T. K. Gajjar, Professor (Dr.) Childe, of the Grant Medical College, Professor K. D. Naigamwalla, Professor, J. F. Adair of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Mr. K. S. Aiyar, Principal of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce.

PUBLIC addresses from Indian women are rare in any part of the Empire; but perhaps the last persons from whom one would have expected such an expression of public sentiment would have been the ladies of Yusufzai. When the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province and Mrs. Deane went out from Peshawar the other day, hundreds of Hindu and Mahomedan women had assembled at Hoti Mardan, and an address was presented to "our most honoured and beloved Madam," congratulating Mrs. Deane on "the elevation of her Ladyship's Consort" to the Chief Commissionership.

WITH the plague at Allahabad a good deal of uneasiness has not unnaturally been caused among the candidates who would in the ordinary course have attended the examinations of the Allahabad University from all parts of the Provinces. Even if the students in a hitherto unaffected district were themselves unconcerned, their parents and relatives would probably be nervous. It has now been decided that except for students from the Allahabad and Benares Colleges, who will be examined at Allahabad as usual, a branch centre will be opened at Lucknow.

As a result of the recent Commission of Inquiry conducted by Mr. R. W. Gillan and Maulvi Aziz-ur-Rahman, Babu Kashi Prasad, Deputy Collector, Meerut, has been dismissed from the service. It will be remembered that the charge against the Deputy Collector was one of accepting a bribe of Rs. 2,000 from Rupram Singh, through Gulab Singh, as intermediary, Rupram Singh being at the time under trial on charges of rioting and causing grievous hurt. The Commission found the charge of bribe-taking to be clearly proved, and the Lieutenant-Governor fully agreed with them.

MR. A. SMYTHIES, Conservator, Central Provinces, had a nasty experience the other day in the Seoni jungles. He was walking with his rifle carried by a man well behind him. Suddenly a tigress, evidently regarding him as an aggressor, sprang out. He leapt aside, and escaped unhurt. A forest guard just behind him was not quite so fortunate. The tigress pushed him out of her way with a smack of her foot. He was slightly mauled; but, as the brute wanted only to get past, she did not seriously damage him, and his injuries are not dangerous.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 4th March was 1729, giving a death-rate of 115·86 per annum per thousand as against 154·84 the corresponding period of last year, and 140·01 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 173 died from fevers; 856, plague; 7, small-pox; 3, measles; 3, cholera; 2, leprosy; 146, phthisis; 74, diseases of the nervous system; 196, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 43, still-born; 129, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jai, 51,; Brahmin, 62; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 993; Hindu low caster, 177; Musalman, 331; Parsee, 35; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 43; European, 5; Negro-African, 3; Buddhist, other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 278 as against 128 the corresponding period of last year, and 180 the average over the past five years.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily News" states that Miss Stone, the American lady missionary captured by brigands, has received offers from two American publishing houses of a thousand pounds for an exclusive article dealing with her adventures.

THE death of Major-General Stallard, which occurred at Torquay on the 10th of February, will recall to those who remember Hindustan of thirty years ago a once-familiar figure. The General was well-known in India as a judge of horses and one possessed of more than the average military officer's knowledge of their ailments. Entering the old Bengal Artillery, in 1841, he served in the Sutlej Campaign and on the conclusion of the operations went Home on furlough: but instead of devoting his leave to pleasure, he joined the Veterinary College, of which he became a graduate, holding, with Sir F. Fitzwygram, that a practical knowledge of these subjects was essential to the complete equipment of the mounted officer. Retired in 1878, the General devoted himself to family duties, and launched his two sons, one in the R. A. M. C., and the other in his own service—the Royal Artillery.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY. (a)

THE writer of this learned treatise would have done better by prefixing to his treatment of the principles of the subject a historical sketch of the rise of the Vedanta pantheism in its primeval form in the Purushasukta of the Rigveda and the Upanishads, and its passing through the Sutra period in the shape of the Brahmasutra and the Vedantasutra, to its final crystallization as doctrine in the hands of the great Sankaracharya in the 8th century. With his own subtle logic and with the Texts of the Upanishads to support him, it is no wonder that the eminent teacher made short work of the various heterogeneous systems which then prevailed in India. The Vedanta was in his hands the culmination of the Vedas, a complete conception of the entirety of the Universe and the key to the labyrinth of perpetual metempsychosis with its routine of "pain, change and illusion." For, in that state, the soul has three grades of intelligence, sleep shadowed with dreams, calm sleep and wakefulness, and each has a "wrapper" or physical manifestation proper to its condition. No wonder that covered by these successive sheaths out of which it is to be evolved, the soul is in ignorance. There we touch Plato's doctrine that the soul forgets everything of its past experiences when it descends into this material arena. But the reason given for this afflicting ignorance is not exactly Platonic. It is not forgetfulness caused by the dull waters of Lethe, but Maya or the illusion, which is the perpetual concomitant of the primal monic or Brahman existence. This is the characteristic Indian doctrine—ignorance is not a mere state of negation, but a positive existence overshadowing the other. Carried to its logical consequences, this idea might lead direct to the dualism of Zoroaster. Platonic philosophy is again approached in the declaration that "spiritual reality is not to be reached by learning," but rather by esotric "traditional exponents." This was, indeed, the method of most of the ancient philosophies. It is hardly to be wondered at that Karl Deussen, Schopenhauer, and other German philosophers have taken so kindly to the Vedant system. The transcendent philosophy of Germany has many points of similarity with it. From the days of Spinoza Pantheism has tinctured all German thought. The object of the Vedant—to find the idea which would unify the universe—is the one aimed at in Germany. The limitations of human capacity called "categories" by Kant have their counterpart in this system (Triputi). The trinity which insists on the limitations imposed by Desha, Kala and Unmitta and Jiva might be taken as an exemplification of Hegel's type of thought—the idea, its negation and its new creation—Fichte said that the non-ego was created by the ego and both were identified in the absolute. The higher atmana, which alone can have discriminative knowledge (vivekaguana) may take the place of Kant's vernunft—reason as opposed to understanding. Thus it was that when Schlegel and other German students took up the study of the Vedanta they were surprised to see their own system anticipated, their methods forestalled. The Vedanta not only gives us a system of thought, but also a basis of Ethics. It is the essential unity of the universe expressed in "tatwam asi" which brings us in sympathy with the first of moral phenomena. Again, one must escape from "Maya" to see clearly about moral questions. Thus, says Professor M. Macmillan, "as regards the principles of justice and benevolence, Sedgwick, Schopenhauer and perhaps Indian philosophy may be regarded as substantially in agreement (Journal of Ethics, Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 494).

The classical student of the Vedanta must be struck by its scientific conception of God. "He shines by the function of all the senses, yet is without senses; He is devoid of qualities, yet enjoys qualities; devouring yet generating; He is knowledge, the knowable, the goal of knowledge." "They that have seen the eye of the eye, the breath of the breath, the thought of thought, they have seen the fontal primeval spirit." With this text of the Bribadaramyaka Upanishad the author should have compared striking passages from the Bible. "Hath He made the eye and shall He not see, hath He made the ear and shall He not hear?" Truly quotes Principal A. E. Gange :—

"They make mistakes who leave me out,
Me, when they fly, I am the wings;
I am the doubter and the doubt
And I the hymn the Brahman sings."

So much about the system. As to the book before us, it is well written—as might be expected from such a veteran scholar as Mr. Tripathi. The division of the chapters is just, *i. e.*; according to the trinity of the Vedanta system and much light is thrown on an abstruse subject by apt quotations from European thinkers. Nor are there wanting traces of good Persian scholarship in the comparison of Vedantism and Sufism. The author has wisely confined himself to a clear-cut and scientific discussion of the subject, and has avoided the temptations to preach. To append an excellent biography of one of the most ardent students of the Vedanta to a statement of the systems was a happy idea. Two omissions may be noted for the benefit of future editions—a bibliography of the subject and a historical sketch of the system. These would enhance the value of this important book on the publication of which we congratulate Mr. Mansukhram Suryaram Tripathi.

A MAN OF IRON (b) by J. Morgan de Groot is a singular story told not without power. The hero, Max Ridley, has a passion for justice, and this leads him to form a secret society for the carrying out of the measures that justice demands. When the wicked did not of their own accord cease from troubling, they were to be warned by the brotherhood and if the warning was not productive of a good result, then death followed, the victim being first marked with a J. on the forehead, so that all men might know the reason for his sudden end. The brotherhood had their hands full, and had many nice questions to settle in which friends and relations were concerned, but they did their duty so fairly, that they succeeded in rousing the nation to a desire for defence against this tyrannical league of Justice—with a very big J. Max Ridley himself fell in love with a very beautiful girl who joined the league, and when he found that she was engaged to another and was so blind to justice as to fall in love with himself, he rejected all thought of happiness, does his heart—and hers—violence and declines to fall away from his own high ideal by marrying her. The result is too melancholy. The lady does her little best to overcome Max Ridley's scruples, but the Man of Iron crushes down all emotion but the lofty sense of justice and the end may be imagined. The story has the merit of introducing a new kind of plot, and ringing a change on the eternal theme of romance. That it is far-fetched is no condemnation in these days of eager search for novelty.

Keighly Snowden in BARBARA WEST (c) has written a rarely clever story. He dares much in giving a vivid, moving picture of the inner workings of a newspaper office in the early eighties in a large English town, and he dares still more in giving the philosophic clever chatter of the staff, from the irrepressible Paine, the brilliant failure, to the serious and sympathetic managing editor, Macdonald. The wit is unforced, constant and varied, the moral runs under it none the weaker for being cleverly concealed and it is pushed home at times in trenchant satirical vein, consciously and unconsciously by the different characters. The romance in the story is an ineffably sad one, redeemed from sordidness by the charm and innocence of the victim, but none the less horrible for that. Keighly Snowden can find the humour in every situation and his insight into human character is marvellous. This is undoubtedly an attractive novel, finished in style, entertaining and full of dramatic force.

(a) A SKETCH OF THE VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY by Mansukhram S. Tripathi.
(b) A MAN OF IRON, by T. Morgan de Groot, Long's Colonial Library.
(c) BARBARA WEST, by Keighley Snowden Long's Colonial Library.

WE all have our dreams, occasionally of the true, prophetic variety, too often of the proverbially unsubstantial sort. But a Rome boy, one Luigi Tirani, employed in a home for lost children, had a dream some months ago in which four members occurred frequently. Tirani was so impressed by his dream that he saved up until he had 15s., and invested the whole in lottery tickets bearing the magic numbers. At the drawing, which has just taken place, Luigi's dream brought him in £20,800.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER DELEGATES IN AMERICA.

UNITED STATES AFRAID TO INTERFERE.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt successively received Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer delegates yesterday as private visitors.

After listening to them for fifteen minutes, President Roosevelt stated that the United States could but would not interfere in the struggle in South Africa.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR., 6.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

3rd March, missing—Lieutenant M. S. McQueen, 20th Punjab Infantry.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The following who were reported missing on the 25th February have rejoined :—Second Lieutenant Raw, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers and J. Hyndman, Army Service Corps.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

A TRIUMPH FOR BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Sugar Convention has been signed.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at a dinner given by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said the signature of the Sugar Convention was a triumph for British diplomacy and a victory for free trade.

[A telegram on the 28th ultimo stated that the Convention agreed upon at the Sugar Conference, provides for the abolition of all bounties, the reduction of import duties to a uniform six francs from the 1st September, 1903, and the imposition of countervailing duties against States continuing the bounties.

The mail papers state that when the Sugar Conference met on January 28, a crucial stage of the negotiations was reached on the question of surtaxes and certain delegates applied to their Governments for fresh instructions. The Brussels correspondent of the "Standard" stated that in consequence of the declaration of the British delegates concerning the establishment of countervailing duties, the Sugar Conference would probably decide upon the suppression of the sugar bounties, but the French, German, and Austrian delegates could not come to an agreement about the questions of the trusts and import duties.

When the Conference met again on Jan. 31, the question of surtaxes still remained the central point of interest, and the meeting adjourned till February 11 to enable the delegates to communicate with their respective Governments. On February 3rd the "Times" correspondent stated that what the delegates really aimed at was an all-round reduction of the surtax among the Powers interested, including France, to a uniform rate of 5f. On this point hung the fate of the Conference and as the telegrams show a satisfactory agreement has been arrived at].

THE INVESTIGATION OF CANCER.

FINANCIAL GRANT BY THE REICHSTAG.

The Reichstag has voted a grant for the investigation of Cancer.

The Minister stated that 12,000 cases which had been examined in Germany, showed that the disease was contagious and not hereditary.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT NORTH.

The Tsar has renewed his invitation to President Loubet to visit Russia, and it is expected that the President will arrive at Cronstadt on the 16th May.

A SERVIAN TRAGEDY.

REVOLUTIONARY SHOT.

Alavantics, a relative of the Servian pretender Karageorgevics, has attempted to raise a revolution at the frontier town of Szabatz by endeavouring to suborn the garrison.

The Commander expostulated with Alavantics who replied with his revolver wounding the Commander. The latter then fired, killing Alavantics.

MR. BRODRICK'S ARMY SCHEME.

Mr. Brodrick's plans are regarded as reflecting largely the views of Lord Roberts.

The papers consider that making the soldier's pay, a clear shilling a day rising to eighteen pence is a step in the right direction.

C. B. AND THE LIBERAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in a speech at the National Liberal Club, said that whoever encouraged a sectional organization within the Party was no true friend to Liberalism.

His speech is regarded as a declaration of war against the Liberal League.

NEW HOSPITAL AT CALCUTTA.

OPENING BY LADY CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Presiding at the opening of the New Hindu Marwari's hospital here to-day, Lady Curzon said it was impossible to imagine a better purpose to which influential Marwaris could devote their means than that of a hospital, where both sexes would be treated.

The present institution owes its foundation to the generosity of the late Rai Bhagwandass Bazla and his widow. The latter came all the way from Rajputana to attend the opening ceremony.

THE NEW DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.

The head-quarters of Mr. Orange, the new Director General of Education will be at Simla in summer and at Calcutta in winter. He will, however, spend much of the year on tour.

It seems he had a distinguished University career taking two first classes at Oxford and he is a recognized authority at Home on primary education.

A DARING escape was made recently from the gaol at Derby, Western Australia. Seventeen native prisoners, four of whom were awaiting trial for murder, broke away the prison gate by sheer force and escaped. Ten were recaptured, but the other seven got away.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday, says that the Australian cricket team for England comprises J. Darling, C. Hill, E. Jones, M. A. Noble, V. Trumper, J. J. Kelly, S. Gregory, K. Duff, W. Howell, A. J. Hopkins, H. Trumble, W. Armstrong and Saunders.

HONOUR FOR THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

The Duke of Bedford has been created a Knight of the Garter.

ILLNESS OF SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Sir Richard Temple is seriously ill.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CALCUTTA.

RECONSTRUCTION OF STREETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

An important despatch has been received at Whitehall from the Government of India regarding the proposal to improve Calcutta by means of wide thoroughfares in the northern section of the town. The idea of making broad roads, irrespective of the existing streets, has been dropped, and in order to interfere with property as little as possible, it is intended to only touch roads which are insanitary and insufficient for traffic.

The improved thoroughfares are to be at least fifteen miles in length. It is estimated that the necessary property cannot be acquired for less than 270 lakhs. The Provincial authorities insist that the work is an Imperial one, and should be undertaken by the Government of India. The latter, however, is of opinion that it affects Calcutta only, and that Calcutta should pay for it.

The proposal that the Secretary of State is asked to sanction is that the Municipal Corporation should raise at least 150 lakhs, which will be laid out by an Improvement Trust.

The Government of India offers to make a smal grant of 15 or 20 lakhs.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

A European, Mr. Frank Crabbie Hall, residing at 8, Royd Street, shot himself dead to-day with a revolver. He had been employed as head clerk in the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines, but had been under suspension since the 15th ultimo, and his engagement to be married had consequently been broken off.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship doubles in the first round to-day, Pearson and Davies beat Rushton and Rice by two sets to love; Gresson and Jackson beat Wood and Quin by two sets to love.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The estimate of the current wheat crop issued to-day shows that much damage has been done by insufficiency of winter rains, the crop being likely on the whole to be little more than three-quarters of the normal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Hired Transport Wakool arrived at Natal on the 5th instant.

Captain Cooper officiates as Second-in Command of the 4th Bombay Cavalry.

Lieut. Rennich is transferred from the 4th to the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Capt. Elliot officiates as Second-in Command of the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Brigadier General MacColl Commanding Bangalore has obtained short leave, Colonel Grant, R. E. officiating.

Lieut Colonel Grant Dalton, 1st West Yorkshire goes on half pay to-morrow.

Captain Beatty Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief has one year's leave home.

Second Lieut. Wrench 2nd East Lancashires joins the 2nd Central India Horse.

The services of Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Greany, M.D., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government.

Captain J.K. Condon, I.S.C., is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

Captain the Hon. C. E. F. Greville, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for eight months.

Captain M. D. Wood, the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire) Regiment, Extra Aide-de-Camp, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor during the absence of Captain Greville.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, MARCH 5.—Bennett, Lieut. Bombay R. Irish, on leave, from Mhow.

Yate, Major, Bombay 29th Baluch Regiment from leave, from England.

Duncan, Captain, Bombay R. Scots, on leave, from Khandalla.

Beadon, Captain, Punjab 4th Sikhs from leave, from England.

Cooper, Major, Punjab 1st P. Infantry from leave, from England.

O'Malley, Lieut.-Colonel, Punjab 1st P. Cavalry from leave, from England.

Cruickshank, Lieut. Punjab, Gujarat M. B., on leave, from D. I. Khan.

McKean, Captain, Punjab, 45th Sikhs on leave from D. I. Khan.

Taylor, Lieut. Bengal, 2-29 Garhwal Rifles, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 5.—Beadon, Captain, Punjab 4th Sikhs, to rejoin to Edwardesabad.

Cooper, Major, Punjab 1st Infantry, to rejoin to D. I. Khan.

O'Malley, Lieut.-Col. Punjab, 1st P. Cavalry to rejoin to Edwardesabad.

Findlay, Captain, Punjab, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, to rejoin to Sialkot.

Cunnyngham, Lieut. Punjab, 2nd Gordon Highlanders to rejoin to Sialkot.

Staddon, Captain, Bombay R. A. M. C., on duty to Deolali.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowanggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-4 per cent. Rupee Papers	94 1-2
Bar Silver	25 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAR. 6.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Caledonia with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant arrived here at 7 am to-day.

SUEZ, MAR. 6.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. Australia with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left here at 5 a. m. to-day.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FETE.

SECOND DAY.

INCREASED SUCCESS.

The brilliance which attended the opening of Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete in aid of the Countess Dufferin's Fund on Wednesday, continued to mark the proceedings yesterday. From the hour the gates were thrown open to the public until the last entertainment booth closed its portals thousands of visitors assembled at the Oval. The attendance was probably even more numerous than on Wednesday. And the same gay spirit, the same generous inclination to spend money, was again manifested. The big arena was once more the centre of large crowds of people, who expressed their delight at the trick riding by the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, the display by the sailors of the fleet and at the dancing, wrestling and swimming exhibitions in a very enthusiastic manner. As dusk set in and the illuminations began to show out against darkness, the scene was again one of indescribable beauty, the flitting figures of gaily dressed visitors, making their way from show to show, adding greatly to the beauty of the picture. Again the Shannon River enclosure was largely patronised, and sounds of pleasurable delight and excitement were always to be heard in the vicinity of the river itself. The Cafe Chantant too was always busy. The musical programme yesterday was again exceedingly varied and attractive, including songs, music and dances by a number of local artistes, many of whom had been seen the previous evening. At night the programme was principally composed of selections from "San Toy" and from "Floradora." Applause frequently filled the booth. At the end of the programme an exhibition of tableaux vivants were introduced by Mr. D. B. Binning, and they came as an enjoyable conclusion to an excellent performance. Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes and her staff of ladies were continually kept busy, so that there is every reason to believe that the Cafe Chantant is enjoying financial success as well as popularity.

Among the many items of interest which were overlooked yesterday, it may be mentioned that at the fancy bazaar, presided over by Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. MacArthur, Lady Ollivant, Mr. Walter Hughes and Mrs. Riddel, are to be witnessed, two very curious accessories of naval and nautical life—a real torpedo, and a full diving suit. Needless to say they are looked at very curiously as they lie in this strange position in front of the ladies' stalls. A Maxim gun is also on the ground, and at intervals a demonstration is given of its capabilities with blank cartridge of course. Of fortune-tellers there are two, and both appear to do a thriving trade, a large number of people being curious enough to descend into their grottoes.

The shooting competitions have taken on a splendidly, and the sound of the rifle is incessant at Lieutenant Carver's department. The ladies also are taking keen interest on the pools. The living Aunt Sally, the conception of Surgeon Monement, is doing exceedingly well, the manœuvres of Jolly Jack in the barrel as he dodges the missiles of the thrower being excruciatingly funny. But it is to be feared that the odds are considerably in favour of Jack and against the marksman. So far he has come out of his ordeal almost scatheless.

The Mono Railway continues to transport number of visitors to the Shannon River enclosure. But visitors do not ride on the Mono Railway for the sake of comfort, it is no doubt the novelty in the method of transport which attracts them. The Mono railway was never intended by its inventor for passenger traffic. It is an inexpensive method of joining up temporarily light railway lines where the construction of a double line would be a great expense, and it can be used with either horse, bullock, or manual traction. A bullock car is now at the Oval, but the public do not take to it, preferring to be transported by horses.

Yesterday evening by permission of Mr. John Gunn, a capital concert was given in the Theatre Royal by the members of the London Gaiety Company. The theatre was packed, and the programme was of that uniform excellence which works everything which Mr. John Gunn's Company do. Mr. Chas. Brown's song "Everybody's awfully good to me" from the Toreador, in the unenviable manner in which he rendered the song at the Novelty Theatre. The next item was "keep off the grass"—also from the Toreador by Miss Lee Gilfillan. Mr. W. T. Andrews gave a very sonorous rendering of "The Song of the Bow," and Miss Winifred Wood contributed in a very pretty manner the comic song, "I can't think of nothing else but you." Miss Marie Shields also sang very characteristically the song "It's not the proper way to treat a Lady," and Mr. Edward Lauri was loudly encored for his farcical rendering of "Unsolicited Testimonials." Subsequently Miss Elise Cooke contributed in a charmingly pretty manner the song "The Jewel of Asia" from the Geisha, and she also was loudly recalled. Messrs. C. and W. Bovis concluded the programme which was also contributed to by Mr. W. H. Kemble, with a clever original dialogue. Encores were frequent and the little theatre resounded with applause from beginning to end of the programme. Mr. Ernest Hurman presided at the piano.

Later on the Theatre Royal was again crowded with an interesting house when the two theatrical sketches "A Husband in Clover" and "My Milliner's Bill" were produced under the direction of Mr. Jeffreson. Both pieces were cleverly performed, and the audience was in a continual state of amusement throughout the entertainment. The first sketch was presented by Lieutenant Commander Lambert R. N. and Miss Turner, and both artistes displayed no little dramatic talent as well as a keen sense of humour. The second part of the programme was devoted to a repetition of the piece performed so successfully on the previous evening by Mr. Jeffreson and Mrs Crowe.

During the week raffles of various kinds are being held, and everything that can be done is being done to promote the success of the financial part of the undertaking. Donations continue to be received, and it must not be supposed that because the fete has actually started that no more money in the way of outside subscriptions is desired.

Mofussil visitors have been very numerous, the railway companies having made special arrangements for their conveyance to Bombay during the four days of the fete. Bombay itself has taken on an altogether changed appearance during the last two days. An atmosphere of gaiety and holiday making seems to prevail throughout the city. Daily at the fete programmes will be varied and additional attractions will be inserted. On Saturday night a grand display of fireworks will bring the efforts to a close.

We are asked to mention that Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., have lent three pianos for use at the fete. One of these is in use at the Cafe Chantant, another was used yesterday at Mr. John Gunn's Coy's Concert, and a third is brought into operation at Mr. David Cope's entertainments.

The manager of the Hindu Ladies' stall acknowledges with thanks the receipt of six boxes of children's toys from Mr. Kanjee Maljee, Indian Shawl Jewellery and General merchant. Other contributions will be thankfully received.

Among the attractions at Mrs. Bosanquet's Stall are some very pretty Menu Cards, six different Mahableshwar views, lithographed in blue, black or chocolate. They form a dainty memorial of the beautiful "points" at Mahableshwar and are from sketches by Mr. O. V. Muller.

Mr. Shiveshunkar Narayan, of the School of Art photographic studio, has already on sale some excellent full plate views of the Fete and its surroundings which will form an acceptable souvenir of the fair.

An ancient Viking cup, made out of the vertebræ of a whale, has been found at Harroldswick, in Shetland. It is now being exhibited in Kirkwall.

Six weeks' hard labour was the sentence accorded to Charles Chippenden for throwing a cat at a fellow-inmate of the Parish street Workhouse, Horselydown.

The first ping-pong tournament in Paris attracted thirty-two competitors, among them being some of the best-known tennis players. A Wisconsin man has just secured a divorce on account of his wife's utter neglect of her household duties by reason of her devotion to ping-pong.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation considered the report of their committee on the proposals made by the Health Officer, Dr. Turner for the reorganization of his Department. The Committee had arrived at the conclusion that the time for deciding what should be the permanent constitution of the Health Department had not yet arrived. The Committee in course of their report stated:—"The Corporation will remember that in 1898 when, by Resolution No. 10431 of the 31st January, they sanctioned the scheme now in force, the condition of the city, owing to the prevalence of plague, was most abnormal; and in the hope that normal times would soon be reverted to, the Corporation sanctioned the scheme for a period of 3 years only, asking for a report at the end of that period as to any improvements that might be necessary. Plague is unfortunately still a very disturbing factor in the sanitary administration of the city, and the Committee think, under the circumstances, that it will be wise not to make any important alterations in the constitution of the Health Department until a nearer approach to normal conditions has taken place. The Committee would like it to be understood that in forming this opinion they are not counting with certainty on the disappearance of plague at a very early period. It would be unjustifiable to do so. They recognize that it is possible (however much it may be wished to the contrary) that the normal conditions of the city for some time to come may include plague, and that ultimately plague must be taken into account in fixing the permanent constitution of the Health Department, but a little more delay will, beside enabling the Health Officer to acquire more experience of the conditions of the city and a better knowledge of its sanitary requirements, also enable the Corporation to deal with the matter on more certain data than are now available to them and the efficiency of the Department, at present so liberally equipped, need not suffer by the delay, provided the Commissioner is given a free hand to make any improved arrangements that may be deemed necessary within the limits of the present establishment and the present grant. For the present the Committee will ask the Corporation to postpone consideration of the matter for a year only, the Health Officer being asked to submit a fresh report at the end of the year. In the meantime the Department may continue, as now constituted, but with authority to the Commissioner to make, after consultation with the Executive Health Officer, any changes he may think fit in the duties of the officers subordinate to the Health officer, provided that no extra expenditure is thereby incurred. If it seems to the Commissioner that any economies can be effected without impairing efficiency, the Commissioner will no doubt effect them. On the other hand, if the Commissioner thinks that it is necessary to make immediate provision for any purpose not at present provided for, and which it is not possible for him to provide for from the existing staff (e.g., the establishment of a proper Municipal laboratory, or the appointment of a public analyst, he may bring up the matter specially for the orders of the Corporation. The Committee have, since their appointment, received from the Corporation the following two further references :—

Regarding the renewal of the lease of quarters for the location of the office of the Divisional Health Officer, No. 3 Division (Corporation Resolution No. 10330, dated the 9th December 1901). (2) regarding the sufficiency, &c., of the staff employed in connection with the work of sweeping roads and removing refuse, &c. (Corporation Resolution No. 10580, dated the 16th December 1091). In regard to (1) the Committee recommend the renting of the quarters for a year only if necessary. In regard to (2) the Committee will submit a further report. 6. The Committee beg to add that the Commissioner concurs in their recommendations.

In the above report Dr. Sukhia had appended a dissentient minute, which covered fully twenty pages of the report.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner for his guidance and information. He said that he never anticipated when he signed the report that while moving its adoption he would have to ask the Corporation to consider a document of twenty two pages instead of two. He must say that Dr. Sukhia in bringing forward his long minute, had not acted fairly by the committee. The committee including Dr. Sukhia had come to unanimous conclusions as embodied in the report, and despite that he had stated in his minute that he did not agree with the views of the majority of the committee. Again Dr. Sukhia never asked the committee to consider the various points raised by him in his minute. The reason which led the committee to recommend the postponement of the question for a year was that they still hoped that the present abnormal time would pass away and the time would come when plague, though it might make a permanent residence in Bombay, would not be so ravaging in its effects. If plague was not going to exist permanently, then some of the recommendations, which they were bound the accept for the purpose of strengthening the Health Department, would have to be committed from the permanent scheme. For these reasons the committee thought it advisable to allow the matter to stand over for a year.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said that Dr. Sukhia's remarks in his minute about the Divisional Health Officers, were scurrilous libels. He did not know what action the Corporation would take in regard to that matter, but he would be very much disappointed if those objectionable remarks were allowed to remain on record. He hoped Dr. Sukhia would withdraw the minute.

Dr. Master said that the work of the Divisional Health Officers could be very well done by the Deputy Health Officers.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that he entirely agreed with the Commissioner in his remarks. The attack made on the Divisional Health Officers was libellous. These officers had done great deal of good to the city and he expected much from them in the future. He thought there was no justification for treating those Officers in that manner. He strongly protested against the remarks made by Dr. Sukhia in his minute. He moved a rider to the effect that the Corporation considered it necessary to place on record its desapproval of Dr. Sukhia's action in making what they considered to be a wholly unjustifiable attack on the Divisional Health Officers.

Dr. Sukhia: is the rider your own, or is it the outcome of wire pulling?

Sir Bhalchandra protested against the remarks and requested the President to have them withdrawn.

Dr. Sukhia contended that there was nothing objectionable in his remarks. He only said whether it is your own or some body else's.

The President: But that word wire-pulling is objectionable which you must withdraw.

Dr. Sukhia: Very well, I withdraw it sir.

After Dr. Sukhia had withdrawn the word, the Hon. Mr. Mehta suggested that Sir Bhalchandra should not press his rider, as Dr. Sukhia had agreed to withdraw his minute.

Sir Bhalchandra said that under the circumstances he would not press his rider.

A member: Does he withdraw it unconditionally?

Dr. Sukhia: Certainly not. He said that though the Commissioner took exception to the remarks he had made in his minute about the Divisional Health Officers he would say that he had no intention of making personal attacks, against the officers concerned. What he did was purely for public good and from benevolent motive. However, out of deference to the advice given by the Hon. Mr. Mehta he would withdraw the whole of the minute.

Mr. Macdonald said that he could not conceive how any objection could be taken to the passing of the Committee's report in view of the fact that services of some of the medical officers serving in the plague department were to be dispensed with and the remaining staff would have to do the additional work.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in replying to the debate observed that though the Commissioner might have in his excitement, described Dr. Sukhia's minute as a "scurrilous libel," yet he thought that that was a too strong phrase to be used by him with regard to it.

Mr. Mehta's proposition was on a division carried; Dr. Sukhia being the only member voting against it.

ANOPHELES LARVÆ.

The Corporation next considered the report of their committee on the presence of Anopheles Larvæ in the tanks in the city. On the motion of Mr. Aitken it was resolved to approve and adopt the report and to forward a copy of the same to the Commissioner with a request that he should take such action as suggested by the Committee.

COMPILATION OF MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The report of the committee appointed by the Corporation on the question of printing Mr. L. W. Michael's compilation of Municipal Matters was next considered. The Committee in their report stated :—

They have examined the Compilation and find that it contains a mass of information regarding the constitution of the Corporation, the lighting and water supply of the City, plague, sanitation, and various other matters which is likely to be useful or interesting to members of the Corporation, to Municipal Departments and to others interested in the Municipal affairs of this City. The Committee are, therefore, of opinion that it is desirable to print the Compilation at Municipal expense and that Mr. Michael deserves a fair remuneration for his trouble in compiling it. From estimates obtained by Mr. Michael it appears that the cost of printing and binding 500 copies of the book would roughly be Rs. 3,000, and Mr. Michael informed the Committee that he would be satisfied with a remuneration of Rs. 3,000, if the book was printed at Municipal expense, or Rs. 5,000, if it was printed at his own expense, he supplying 500 copies to the Corporation. Mr. Michael has, however, subsequently expressed his willingness to be content with an honorarium of Rs. 1,500 if the book is printed at Municipal expense or with selling 400 copies to the Corporation at Rs. 10 a copy if the printing is to be done at his cost. The Committee think the latter is much the preferable course, and they beg accordingly to recommend that the printing of the Compilation be left to Mr. L. W. Michael, the Corporation only buying from him 400 copies at Rs. 10 a copy, subject to the following conditions :—

1. That the compilation be printed in pica type.
2. That size of volume, style of printing, quality of paper, and style of binding be the same as for the Municipal Record. 3. That if the pages in the book altogether exceed 1,000, (i. e., 500 leaves) it should be bound in two volumes.

One part of the compilation contains a number of legal opinions. The Committee think that any opinion which are at all of a confidential nature should be omitted from the compilation.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy be forwarded to the Standing Committee with an intimation that on the receipt of their recommendation the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the grant for purchasing four hundred copies of the report. He said that the compilation would prove very useful to the Corporation and deserved their support.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PERIM LIGHTS.

The following letter signed by the Hon. Mr. William Greaves, Chairman, and Mr. Frederick Noel Paton, Secretary, of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has been addressed to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, Marine Department :—

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 22-G, dated 20th January, 1902, in which you state that it is not practicable to proceed with any scheme for the improvement of the lights at Perim, owing to the inability of the Board of Trade to provide a portion of the cost.

I am to say that the announcement has been received with much regret, both by the Members of the Committee and by those persons interested in shipping to whom it was in due course communicated by them. The Committee have now received a joint letter signed by all the leading shipping agents in Bombay, urging that the matter is one of sufficient gravity to warrant a further representation to Government. In this view my Committee cannot but concur. The risks attending the navigation of the channels at Perim are so real, and the volume of British Shipping subject to those risks is so great, that my Committee can scarcely believe the attitude of the Board of Trade to be due to any lack of conviction on these points. But they are equally unable to understand how, if these conditions are fully realised by the Board, it can be proposed that they should be maintained, with the single alternative that the Government of India should bear the entire cost of an improvement essential to the safety of all the shipping proceeding by way of Perim to ports of the Empire other than India. I am therefore instructed to beg that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to represent to His Excellency the Viceroy the expediency of communicating again with the Secretary of State in the matter to the end that the Board of Trade may be moved to accord to the proposed and necessary improvements of the Perim lights a measure of assistance proportionate to the Imperial interest in the safety of the British Shipping passing that Island.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

A GOVERNMENT resolution reviewing the reports on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the official year 1900-1901 concludes with the following paragraph :—

The administration of the Municipalities of this Presidency during the year under report has on the whole been satisfactory, due allowance being made for the fact that these Boards are still passing through a phase of trial and depression. In the case of many of the less important Municipalities the incomes are so small that there is but little room for the exercise of such public spirit as exists, and apathy and lack of interest at the not unnatural consequence of the absence of means to carry out reforms. In the larger towns there is a prospect of progress when industries revive and revenues increase. The duties of the City Municipalities have been performed with reasonable efficiency, and the Governor-in-Council is glad to recognize that there are not a few instances of broad minded public spirited men taking a prominent part in Municipal affairs with excellent results to the administration and affording a most salutary example to their colleagues and neighbours.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN JAPAN.

The great national Industrial Exhibition which the Imperial Government of Japan will hold at Osaka in 1903, will present some novel and interesting features to one of which in particular the Imperial Government wishes to call the attention of foreign manufacturers and of the industrial public in general. That is the establishment of a special building for the samples of such articles produced or manufactured in foreign countries as may be of value for purposes of comparison or reference in the way of industrial improvement. The primary object aimed at is thereby to afford the Japanese manufacturers an opportunity of studying the latest products of Western invention with a view to the improvement of Japanese industries. But at the same time it will be observed that the establishment of the building in question offers to foreign manufacturers a rare opportunity for exploiting the rapidly developing markets of the woole Far East, for the coming Exhibition is sure to attract, besides millions of Japanese, large crowds of visitors from the continental countries of Asia.

The Imperial Government proposes to exempt all exhibits for the Samples Building from the operation of the customs tariff, provided they are re-exported within two months from the date of the closing of the Exhibition. The Imperial Government is also trying to arrange special freight facilities for all exhibits to the Samples Building. Particulars as to regulations and all other information can be had in Bombay from Mr. H. Kerino, the acting Consul for Japan.

THE FANCY FETE.

TO, THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should suggest that among the various amusing and interesting entertainments to be found at the Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete, a four wheeled Electric Motor Car would not fail to be an attractive one. It is not yet too late if the promoters could arrange for such a carriage to run over the Oval for an extra fee of annas four per head. Whenever such a carriage is to be seen running, it excites not a little interest to the passers by; how much more would the visitors to the Fancy Fete be pleased if they get an opportunity to sit in such a carriage. Besides, I think, there would be a material increase to the fund.—Yours &c.,

D. G. E.

March, 6.

HER Excellency Lady Northcote offers her thanks to Father Bruder and the Fathers of the Jesuit College for their kind present to the Fancy Fete of Rs. 100.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Saturday the 22nd next at 12 o'clock noon.

IT is notified that the Bombay Government will assemble at Mahableshwar on Monday, the 24th March.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

ABOUT THE CORONATION.

WHAT WILL BE WORN.

NEW GOWNS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 14th.

THE one all-absorbing topic of the hour is the Coronation, and to the women-folk whom it closely concerns, and who will play mute but dazzling parts in the gorgeous scene to be enacted within the Abbey walls in coming June, the most engrossing point of the matter, for the moment at least, is—costume. Nothing short of marvels may be expected in the way of toilettes on this historic occasion, and the pageant will, of course, eclipse in magnificence anything that the present generation has seen. Queen Alexandra is having some lovely gowns, which she intends to wear during the coming festivities, embroidered out at Delhi. It is reported that Lady Curzon took out the order with her when she returned to India in the autumn. If her Majesty follows the example of Queen Victoria she will arrive at the Abbey wraped in her Parliamentary mantle of crimson velvet furred with ermine, and this will be exchanged at the proper time for the robe of purple. It is to be hoped, for the Queen's sweet sake that the heat of June will avoid excess, for the mere suggestion of velvet and fur in summer arouses an involuntary sigh. It must also, in charity, be hoped that the Coronation ceremony will not be unduly prolonged, nor rendered quite so tedious to those concerned as was the case in 1838, when wearisome pauses occurred because nobody knew exactly what to do. The poor little girl-Queen, bored with the unnecessary tedium, and, overweighted with the orb, and her finger aching with the pressure of a ring too small for her, at last turned piteously to the Archbishop and asked, "Is there no one here; my lord, to tell me what I ought to do. The Archbishop, who did not conduct coronation ceremonies every year, was as ignorant in the matter as the Queen and thus from time to time precious moments were wasted.

The King's three daughters, Princess Louise Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark, will of course be very important personages at the Coronation. The Duchess of Fife—now Princess Royal of England, a title, however, that is but an empty one as matters stand—leads an ideally happy, domesticated life between her four beautiful homes, and gives up almost all her time to her two charming little daughters, who are so interested in soldiering that they actually coaxed their mother into having a pair of khaki suits made for them. The King's three sisters will form a handsome trio of women in the royal group. Each of these clever princesses has her own particular hobby. Princess Coristian's deeply-rooted interest in nursing work is well known, Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll is justly styled the "artist princess"; and Princess Henry of Battenberg is a musician to her finger-tips, and spends much of her time in composing sacred and other music. The English nation has a specially tender regard for Princess Henry, for reasons which are obvious. The lady next in importance to Queen Alexandra will naturally be the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness changed her title so many times within a few months that she laughingly declared she hardly knew her own identity—first Duchess of York then Duchess of Cornwall and York, and, finally, Princess of Wales! Like Queen Alexandra, she takes sweet delight in using the camera, and some amusing stories are told of her snapshots on board the Ophir, Princess Victoria of Schleswig Helstein, Princess Christian's daughter, who, like her namesake cousin, seems in no hurry to leave the paternal roof for a home of her own, will also, of course, be present. A great deal of curiosity is felt concerning the weight of Queen Alexandra's crown. It will probably be equal in this respect to Queen Victoria's which contained jewels to the value of £112,760, and weighed 3lbs. It was made of the broken-up crown of William IV., which weighed in its entirety 7lbs., and contained the enormous heart-shaped ruby worn by Edward the Black Prince. One of the loveliest women in the Abbey at Queen Victoria's coronation was the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, who was dressed in white satin. Her namesake, the present Duchess of Sutherland, is also certain to be one of the most charming looking peeresses at the Coronation of 1902. She is so tall and modestly dignified. As most people are aware, she is a "literary" duchess, and was one of the platform speakers at the great Women's Congress of a year or two ago. Her book on "How I Spent my Twentieth Year," describing a most enjoyable trip round the world, is very bright reading. The duchess half-sister the Countess of Warwick, is always beautiful to look upon, and another sister pretty as a picture is the Countess of Westmorland who as "Britannia" in the memorable society tableaux at Her Majesty's Theatre a couple of summers ago, quite carried off the palm for superb presence.

Two very tall young duchesses who will grace the Abbey in June are the creamy-looking Duchess of Portland and the slim willowy Duchess of Marlborough; and another young American duchess who will be present is her Grace of Manchester. The occasion will, in fact, be remarkable for the presence of a bevy of youthful duchesses bearing old and highly honoured titles, not least among them being the Duchess of Westminster, who, it not quite so strictly pretty as her mother, Mrs. Cornwallis-West—the famous beauty of her day—or her sister, Princess Henry of Pless, a blonde of a rare type, has at any rate more vivacity of expression, and is counted charming and sweet-natured by all who know her. As Miss Shelagh West, she was photographed many times in company with her horses and dogs, for, like the Duchess of Portland, she has a very tender corner in her heart where animals are concerned. The grande dame among duchesses will assuredly be the chatelaine of Devonshire House, and among marchionesses it is safe to predict that none will eclipse in stateliness and beauty the Marchioness of Londonderry, whose head seems made for a coronet. Another pretty marchioness is the wife of Lord Granby, and although her own picturesque ideas and dainty style may be in a measure handicapped by regulation attire, she will nevertheless strike a picture of grace and elegance, no matter how formal may be the mode adopted nor how foreign to her usual soft, clinging garb.

If the same rule is observed at the coming coronation as was followed at Queen Victoria's, our duchesses' trains will measure two yards on the ground. The train of a marchioness, countess, viscountess, and baroness will each, in proportion, be shorter than that worn by a sister of higher rank. Coronets also will be exactly in accordance with regulation and rank. The jewels and robes of the peeresses will assuredly represent a moving mass of glittering grandeur, more splendid than imagination can picture. At Queen Victoria's coronation the gems of the ladies, priceless though they were, were quite outdone by the bravery of the attire of Prince Esterhazy, whose Hungarian costume was literally encrusted with blazing jewels. A young countess, by the way, who may be expected to wear some magnificent jewellery, is the Countess of Cromartie, who is possessed of great wealth. The Countess of Crewe and the Countess of Chesterfield are other youthful countesses who will shine. The latter is exceedingly pretty, and nobody wondered when Lord Chesterfield's heart went out to fair Enid Wilson. Like her sisters—and the only unmarried one of the group is Miss Gladys Wilson—she is remarkable for a singularly clear, fresh complexion, and a natural coronet of fluffy hair, into which, before her marriage, she used to thread a turquoise ribbon or grant the charm of a wreath of ivy leaves. Her cousin, Miss Muriel Wilson, is a brunette of the richest type, and a very clever amateur actress.

The grandest coronation that has taken place of late years was, of course, that of the Czar. The Empress of Russia's dress for the occasion cost a fabulous sum. It was said to be worth £40,000. In the Russian Royal Palaces everything is carried out on such an excessively large and costly scale that the sum specified is probably no exaggeration of the truth, especially as the gown, which was of silver tissue, was richly embroidered with pearls, the embroidery being, according to Russian custom, the work of the nuns of a convent in St.

coronation mantle of gold brocade and ermine, and the oval headdress which she wore was removed as she knelt before the Czar to be crowned, four ladies being in attendance to immediately secure the crown to her hair. It is a rare thing for a queen to walk to her coronation, but neither horses nor carriage took Queen Wilhelmina to the Nieuwe Kirk to receive the Crown of Holland. She simply walked from the royal palace across the carpeted pathway to the adjoining church. Her coronation had much about it to remind one of Queen Victoria's. Here was girl-queen, again, fatherless and an only child. The Dutch Queen's gown was of pure white satin, worked with pearls, and four pages bore her train. A pretty oeature of the occasion was the release of 6,000 pigeons as a peace message to the world. Will such a message be possible at the coming Coronation?

The short skirt is rapidly making its way, though the objectors to it are numerous. Some of them say that a short skirt is not so warm as along one. This is erroneous, for a long timeone has to be clutched up, and it is not every wearer who is sufficiently expert to do this without exposing at least one ankle and some inches above it. The short skirt protects the ankles much more satisfactorily, therefore its value in cold wheather is as great as it is when sticky mud covers the ground. A single flounce is sufficient trimming for it, and sometimes a couple of frills are preferred; the fit below the waist should be carefully studied, as it is on the "bang" of the skirt that its sartorial success depends. A perfectly plain, untrimmed short skirt is rather trying in effect. Tailormades are the best wear in town, as well as in country, in the severe springtime of our year, which, the calendar says, begins on March 21. It is advisable to wear one's warmest garments up to and after that date, for spring is often harder than winter on the human constitution, and new dresses devised for wear in April and early May should be of warm and light material.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain J. W. B. Merewether, Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Wray, Political Agent, Cutch, has been allowed an extension till the 9th September 1902, of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. J. V. Cooke proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. N. K. Lambert is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, as a temporary measure.

Mr. W. A. Dubois, District Superintendent of Police, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. H. G. Gell, officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is appointed Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay.

Mr. F. X. DeSouza, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., becomes Joint Judge in the District of Khandesh.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., on return from leave, becomes Assistant Collector, Sind.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., and Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., become Assistant Collectors, Sind.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twelve days in combination with special leave for three months and eighteen days.

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., becomes Assistant Collector, Bombay, vice Mr. E. L. Sale, B.A. (Cantab., I. C. S.

Dr. J. W. O. Van Millingen becomes District Medical Officer under the Famine Code for the Kaira District.

Mr. Dan McIver is appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi from the 1st April 1.

License to solemnize marriages between Native Christians is granted to the Reverend E. M. Wilson of the American Presbyterian Mission.

Mr. F. W. Bain, M. A. (Oxon.), Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

During the absence of Mr. J. G. Covernton, M. A. (Oxon.), Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, B. A. (Oxon.), acts as Educational Inspector, N. D.

Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., acting Chief Secretary to Government, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days in combination with furlough for one year, two months and twenty-five days.

Major A. V. Anderson, M. B., I. M. S., becomes Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, in addition to his owa duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Clarkson, I. M. S.

Mr. J. Adam becomes President of the Boiler Commission, vice Mr. W. H. K. Howard, resigned and is nominated a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay, vice Mr. W. H. K. Howard, resigned.

Mr. H. V. M. Phelps, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Poona District. On relief by Mr. Phelps, Mr. E. O. Mawson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. D. W. Herbert, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, who has been appointed Sanitary Engineer and member of the Sanitary Board.

Mr. M. T. Morrison, I. C.'S., becomes Secretary pro. tem to Government, Revenue, Financial and Famine Departments on return to duty.

Dr. A. M. Elliot, M. B. C. M., acts as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, vice Dr. J. H. Horton, pending further orders.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A., Barrister-at-law, I. C. S., acts as Secretary to Government, General Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S.,

The services of Dr. J. N. O. Jan Millinger, are placed at the disposal of the Famine Department.

Mr. J. K. Williams, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Indus Right Bank Division to the Northern Division.

Mr. H. V. M. Phelps, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Poona District.

Mr. E. O. Mawson, Executive Engineer, is appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. D. W. Herbert, who has been appointed Sanitary Engineer.

SAUGOR NOTES.

Our local correspondent, writing on the 4th instant, says:—Since my last letter the station has filled up again once more with the return of the 80th Field Battery and the 13th Bengal Lancers from the Jhansi camp. On 6th February, Brigadier General P. D. Jeffreys, C. B., Commanding the Nerbudda District came down to hold his annual inspection of the Regiments stationed here. He stayed till 13th when he left to superintend a Staff Ride proceeding to Damoh.

On the 11th a small dance was held at the club.

No great bags of game have been made here lately. Two of our local sportsmen have just returned from a ten days' shoot bringing a most extraordinarily shaped chital head. This measures 32 inches and has a third antler growing from the right antler measuring nearly the same as the other two. They also accounted for 76 head of small game including duck, teal, snipe, partridge and hares, shot when marching from one camp to another.

The weather here has been stifling for the last five days and the hot weather bird holds his monotonous concert all day long, so we are all hunting up our punkahs, and preparing to lay up our guns till next October.

The Station has suffered a great loss by the departure of our most popular D. S. P. Mr. Spence and his wife, who are proceeding to England on leave, never to return we fear to Saugor. The departure of Major Whiffin to South Africa and Capt. Hall to the Remount Dept. deprives us of two of our best all-round sportsmen.

A very sporting little Pagal Gymkhana was given by the Civilians of Saugor on the 20th. It was well managed and passed off very successfully. The whole of Saugor and the 14th Bombay Infantry in particular has experienced a great loss in the sudden transfer of Major Thomson, I. M. S. to the 21st Bombay Infantry. His long service in the 14th Bo. S. had made him popular with all ranks, and he will be greatly missed.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

The members of the Indian University Commission met again yesterday morning at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University.

Professor T. K. Gujjar, in continuing his statement in regard to University reform, produced a diagram showing the progress made by the lower and higher education, illustrating it with explanatory remarks. He said Chemistry was a subject which was not well taught at the Grant Medical College. He spoke from personal experience as an examiner at one time. Medical students had no knowledge of Science. He had come in contact with many of these medical graduates in conection with his work in his chemical laboratory, and he could give it as his opinion that their knowledge of Science in general and Chemistry in particular, was very defective. If they knew more of Chemistry, their knowledge in that Science would have stood them in good stead in times of plague and famine. Regarding the Tata Research Institute, he said there were no prospects offered to students. Unless there were prospects held out to students, it would be unsafe to have a Research Institute among them. The witness submitted to the Commission a printed pamphlet, in which a scheme had been propounded by him for submission to the Provincial Committee of the Indian Research Institute, at their second meeting in the year 1898. The witness then made a statement in regard to the present system of notation and nomenclature in Chemistry. He recommended the adoption of the notation and nomenclature as he had made them and which he submitted to the Commission. Witness suggested some radical changes in the constitution of the Senate.

Professor Childe, of the Grant Medical College, was of opinion that the University should contain a larger proportion of members connected with or taking an interest in education. At present the number of Fellows appointed for various reasons and connected with education was considerable; and were able to out-vote educationists even on questions of education pure and simple. Referring to the question of raising the standard of the entrance examination as it was discussed at the meetings of the Senate some time ago, Dr. Childe, in reply to Mr. Pedler, said that the non-experts often controlled the educational experts. He thought that the Syndicate should be more connected with the colleges which were affiliated. At present the Syndics were elected by each of the Faculties, but their only necessary qualification was that they must be Fellows of the University. Thus the Syndicate might consist of persons who were in no way connected with the teaching of colleges. He thought that the Principal and Professors should be ex-officio members of the Syndicate. Whereas the Law, Engineering and Agriculture required a higher test for the entrance examination, the entrance examination for medicine was as low as the Matriculation. It was an anomaly which must be remedied. He did not think that matriculation was a sufficient test of general education for Medical students. A knowledge of Latin was necessary to students in medicine, and should be made compulsory. It would be a great advantage to those students who wished to prosecute their studies in Europe, where a knowledge of Latin was necessary.

Professor K. D. Naigamwalia, of the Poona College of Science, did not think that this University was a teaching University in any sense of the term. It was true that certain colleges had been affiliated to the University, but the latter had no control over the former. In fact, the colleges resented any interference on the part of the University. If they desired to have a University on the lines of those at Oxford and Cambridge, they would have to bring together all the colleges at one central place like Bombay or Poona. The principal cause which had led to the failure of the present University system was the promiscuous manner in which the Senate had been recruited by Government in past years. The witness gave instances in which persons related to some well-known men were appointed Fellows, though their qualifications, academic or civic, were nil. With a Senate, constituted as it was, there were discussions importing extraneous considerations, which was much to be deprecated. There was a certain set of native members of the Senate, who desired to make the examinations easy, while on the other hand there was a desire on the part of some of the European Fellows to make them prohibitive. This led to friction and want of confidence in discussing academic questions. Government at one time contributed twenty thousand rupees, which was gradually withdrawn, and this unfortunate step on the part of the Government had led to the belief that the only function of the University was to examine students and examine them as cheaply as they could. It was difficult to get good examiners, and that difficulty had been increased to a certain extent by the exercise of what he might call patronage. The witness gave an instance in which an examiner, who was not competent to examine in a particular branch of study, was appointed by a combination at a recent meeting of the Syndicate. Speaking about the Senate he said, that there was only one way to reform that body, and it was to appoint a new Senate by a fresh Act of Legislature. He would restrict the number to one hundred. He would insist upon half the number to be connected with education. They had now four thousand graduates, and he thought that they had a claim to be adequately represented on the Senate, and would, therefore, suggest that at least fifty members out of a hundred, might be graduates of the University, the number of non-officials being confined to twenty-five. There were several persons who had presented the University with endowments, and out of them there might be twenty-five members nominated, who should have no power to vote, but who might be made members of the Board of Accounts and other financial committees. Witness advocated the appointment of Fellows for life-time and not for a limited period, for if the latter course were pursued, the independence of Fellows would be impaired and there would be a good deal of manœuvring whenever vacancies were likely to fall due. Witness was in favour of enlarging the Syndicate by increasing the present number of 15 to 21. He specified who should constitute the Syndicate. He insisted upon a supervision of the Colleges by reformed Syndicate and the Senate. They had now a large body of graduates, and in order to bring them in co-relation to each other an assembly of graduates of high standing might be established by statute. Their province would be purely a discussion on educational questions.

In reply to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, witness said that the Graduates' Association was not a representative body, and had done absolutely nothing. With regard to the recruitment of the Senate, a vacancy might be filled up in turn by thee Government, the Government Colleges, the indpendent colleges and by the assembly of graduates. He would not, however, give the right to the assembly of graduates, in the first formation of the Senate. With regard to the Fellows who had been elected by the graduates, the witness said, that only about half of the number elected took an active interest in the deliberations of the Senate; better men had been kept out. There was a good deal of canvassing goingon from town to town. Honorary Magistrates had been known to go from house to house to get the votes. There must be a full time Registrar. Government had no right to expect better results from the University such as those in Europe, before they fully manned their own colleges and brought them up to the standard of English institutions. Witness did not think it fair that they should be told, under existing circumstances, that they had not come up to the expectations formed of them.

Mr. K. M. Sayani was the next witness called. He said that to change the present University into a teaching University was a highly desirable object, but there were no funds to carry out the object. The initial outlay in buying land and buildings, and the appointment of a staff of teachers and Professors, would be very heavy, and there were no sources for getting the required funds. There would also be a difficulty in diverting the fund intended for prizes and scholarships as at present for the purposes of a teaching University. Witness thought that the sphere of influence of the University should be the whole of the Presidency, including Sind, but not Hyderabad (Nizam.) Witness was of opinion that the Senate had been rather large, and the number should be reduced to about 200, while the number of the Syndicate should be raised from fourteen to twenty. The Matriculation, witness said, should be divided into two parts, and a candidate, who had not passed the first part, should not be allowed to appear in the other part. Witness would not deprive of his right an old Fellow, who has been appointed for his life. New Fellows, in his opinion, should be appointed for a term.

Professor J. F. Adair of the Rajaram College, Kolapore, said that the Universities should be lecturing bodies. If any student did not desire to attend lectures, he should be required to pass an examination in the subject of those lectures as was done in Dublin. A local limit should be placed upon the right to affiliate the colleges. The Senate should be limited in number, and qualifications for appointment to that body should be prescribed, and fellowships should be vacated by non-attendance at one half of the meetings. The Universities should be empowered to confer the M. A. or other suitable degree. The small percentage of passes did not matter; a student often went up to get experience of the examination without hope of passing. The physical and moral welfare of the students should be of interest to the colleges; but it was a very difficult subject. "Viva voce" examination in modern language especially in English should be compulsory. Grace marks should not be given at all. Uniformity among the Universities could be obtained by having the same subjects and by setting the same papers in all the Universities. Compared with London and Sydney, there was not enough pay given to examiners in Bombay. Examiners should be appointed at least one year before the examination. They should be appointed for two years.

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, Principal, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Science, it was desirable to make the Colleges an integral portion of the Universities, and to increase the stringency of the rules of affiliation. Colleges would become even more efficient than they were at present if each College confined its attention to the teaching of a few selected subjects. The University must demand from candidates certificates of having attended courses of lectures delivered by recognised professors. It must gradually become practicable for the University to appoint its own professors in certain subjects. When it was decided to make Bombay a teaching University and when it became known that funds were required for the appointment of University Professors, they might confidently hope to receive donations for the purpose. The regulations at present in force about the affiliation of colleges must be made more stringent when colleges are recognised as an integral portion of the University. One weakness in the constitution of the Bombay University was that the members of the Syndicate were over worked, and that the members of the Senate were under-worked. The rule that every Fellow of the University must be made a member of some one Faculty should be abrogated. The Syndicate must consist of not more than nine members, and must be no more than an executive committee. It was desirable to get boards of studies formed in Bombay from among the members of each Faculty. It was desirable to appoint a board of examiners to examine in a group of allied subjects, and to make the appointment for a term of years.

The Commission adjourned until this (Friday) morning.

THE ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. Brewin, Assistant Inspector-General of Police charged Jadavji Permanand, Kullanji Mawji, Deokeran Megji, Merwanji Nanabhoy Saklatwala, solicitor, and Rustomji, Cursetji Banatwala, with forging a will, using as genuine a forged document and perjury. Mr. Yorke Smith, solicitor, with Mr. Vellinker, pleader, prosecuted. Mr. Balshanker, solicitor, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for Kaliandas Mawji. Mr. Kaji Kabirudin, barrister-at-law with Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law for Deokeram Megji, and Mr. Kotewal, pleader, with Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, for Saklatwala, and Banatwala.

Professor Tribhovandas Kaliandas Gajjer said that he was an expert in handwriting of all characters and had given evidence in such cases in the High Court. He had examined the exhibits C, D, and G, carefully and had submitted his report to the Court. From his examination he could say that the writer of the exhibits D, and G, must be a Deccani writer. No peculiarity, which marked the exhibits D, and G, was to be found in exhibit C. He had had no hint given him about the nationality or race of the writer before he examined them.

Mr. Bamanji Motabhoy Patel before being examined informed the Court that he had to attend the court five times during the case and had suffered a loss of Rs. 20 thereby.

The Magistrate said that had he given his evidence properly on the last occasion he would not have had to come to the Court again.

The witness said that Kaliandas Mawji had given him two notes as the security for Rs. 3,000 which he had paid to Kaliandas Mawji. One of the notes was for a policy of the Oriental Life Assurance Co, which Kalfandas had subsequently given him. When Kaliandas paid the money back the policy was returned to him in the office of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. He knew Mathuradas Kalianji, but had never been to Sanjana's house with him.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Vithaldas Jivandas examined by Mr. Yorke-Smith said he was an estate broker residing at Falkland Road. He was a plague volunteer and had occasion to go from house to house on the Falkland Road in 1900. He knew Bhoite who had an oilshop in his neighbourhood. He knew Sanjana, Jadavji, and Kananji, whom he had seen on Bhoite's shop about two years ago. He had seen Krishna Govind Yadoo late in the house of Bhoite about this time. Once he was sitting at the shop of Rao Saheb Mulji Narayan in his neighbourhood when Kalianji was passing by and had a talk with him when Kalianji said that he was going to Bhoite Mr. Sloan and a "havaldar" had asked him about those people about 20 days ago and hence it was that he had to come to the court as a witness. His aquaintance with Kalianji was of about 25 years standing.

Mr. Bamanji Motabhoy Patel further examined said that Mathuradas had once asked him to get him introduced to Sanjana, upon which he accompanied Mathuradas to Sanjana's house in August 1901. He did not know what passed between Sanjana and Mathuradas.

Bhagu, mother of Krishna, the convict, said in her examination that she did not live with Krishna in Poona. She knew that Krishna was ill about 12 or 15 months ago when she brought him to her house in Rasthia's Path, Poona. She knew Busite who used to come to her house occasionally. One day when Bhoite had come to her house to see Krishna, a bunia from Bombay came to her house after 9 p. m. The bunia asked whether Balwantrao was in the house. She pointed him out to the room in which her son and Bhoite were.

Bhaichand Harnath, a shroff at Dadi Seth Agiari Lane, deposed that he advanced Rs. 1,600 on the pledge of ornaments on 24th December 1900 to Kalianji Mawji. He advanced a further sum of Rs. 900 to him on pledge of other ornaments on 20th August 1901.

Surajmull Hakamichand, a shroff at Khetwadi, said that on the 10th of December 1900, he advanced Rs. 1800 to Kaliji Mawji on pledge of ornaments, and on the 15th of December he made a further advance of Rs. 150 on the same ornament.

The Magistrate informed all the accused that he would take down any statement they desired to make and send it to the High Court when he would commit the case there.

Kaliandas Mawji made a statement in which he said that the case against him was entirely a trumped up one. He had never seen Krishna Govind Yadoo, neither had he been to him in Poona. He had been once served with a witness summons by Mr. Brewin in consequence of which he had to go to Poona and that was the first time in his life that he saw Poona. He had never seen Bhoite nor had he driven with Sanjana to his house. Narayandas Ghordhandas was not on good terms with him and hence his evidence against him. He lived with Narayandas in the same house and had quarrels with him more than once in connection with their families on account of which he had actually taken summons against him in a magistrate's court, but that case was settled outside the Court among themselves. Besides Narayandas was fined twice once for a criminal trespass and the other time for disorderly behaviour or assault. Moreover he had an altercation with Vithaldas on account of a plague case in Mahajanwadi and therefore he had given evidence against him.

The Court adjourned at this stage.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th February, papers and correspondence were submitted to the arrangements made by the Docks Superintendent for working railway Traffic direct from the Docks instead of having goods carted from the Docks to the Railway Stations and Depots.

The proceedings of the Docks Superintendent were approved.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 21st Feb. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 21st Feb. 1902.	For week ending 21st Feb. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 21st Feb. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	961	28	922
" " out of "	12	942	27	909
" transported	12	638	17	583
" attended to	...	53	1	70
" warped	...	34	1	52

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

Owing to the present hot weather, hounds will not meet again this season.

There will be a paperchase on the 9th instant, starting from the Kennels at 6-30 a.m.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The University Commission has commenced its sittings in Bombay since Friday last. But it appears that it has still invited no opinions of the witnesses examined, about a question of vital importance to students, and which they expected would be discussed by the Commission. Unfortunately they have no means of giving direct expression to their feelings and views about the education they receive, and the system under which they are placed. But, I believe, I am but echoeing the feelings of a majority of them, when I say that they earnestly desire that the present course for the degree of B. A. should be separated into Honours course, and the mere degree course, limiting the latter to three years only. Moreover, in the Honours course, the candidates should be allowed a greater freedom of choice of subjects; and English should be the only compulsory subject for the final examination.

Such a change, I confidently believe, will be hailed by students of almost every order of intellect. Those of more than average abilities will rejoice in it as an opportunity to pursue the study of their inclination with patient zeal and deep interest during their university career. Under the present system, on the contrary, such students are disgusted with an amount of work they have to do against their inclination. They find that it does not pay them in the examination to go deep into the study of the subject of their choice. For, under the prevailing system of examination, where real merit is often left unnoticed, a man with moderate abilities but with a sharp memory is sure to stand very high. The proposed change will also be a boon to students of less than average abilities. They will be able to achieve their aim—the "degree" of B. A. in a short time and at a comparatively early age. This is a state of things highly desirable under the present economic prospects of the average graduate. Under the present system, a graduate, specially one who had sustained one or more failures, finds himself too old and exhausted to begin afresh a new course of professional study, after graduation. Hence the only way open to him is to go a-hankering after Government posts or private employment, for which alone at the most, the university education qualifies him. But the separation of courses will allow him sufficient time to follow any professional study with unspent energy and vigour.

Thus, while the learned batch of the graduates of the Honours course will uphold the prestige and honour of the University by their learning and researches, the degree holders who will have ample leisure to pursue a fresh course of technical education will help to relieve the present economic gloom of the country. I cannot here enter into a more detailed discussion of the manifold advantages of such a change as I have proposed. But I trust the Commission will be graciously pleased to take this suggestion into consideration and invite the opinions of the witnesses to be hereafter examined.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 4. SUGGESTION.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Thanks to the thoughtful efforts of Col. Dimmock, our Medical students reading for the L. M. and S. Degree, will now have the examination twice a year. The learned body which directs and controls the examinations for the various Degrees, is known for its strict impartiality in granting equal concessions all round. It is therefore natural that candidates for the L. L. B, and L. C. E. Degrees should, in their turn, expect to be treated with equal fairness and have the same facility conceded to them. Both these are professional Degrees and merit the same consideration as shown to the L. M. and S. students.

It is said that Medical students have already, as a matter of fact, one advantage over those of Engineering and Law in that terms kept up, by the former at the Medical College, provided they have attended Vaccination Depots, are recognized in Europe—thus enabling plucked L. M. and S. students to acquire in a few months Medical Diplomas of higher market value besides getting through less stiff examinations. The reform effected so far is in the right direction, and should in courses of time deprive foreign Universities of the doubtful credit of graduating young Indians who undergo their full course of studies in the G. M. College. It would stop their costly and unnecessary pilgrimage to Europe and encourage them to win their spurs under the ægis of their own University. As the case now stands the other faculties have grounds to feel slighted so long as the same concession is not extended to them when they deserve it much more than Medical students, who already have the facilities mentioned above. Will some members of the Senate interested in Engineering and Law following the sympathetic example of Col. Dimmock, espouse the cause of the other candidates and let them too have in all fairness the same facility, two examinations, a year for Law and Engineering.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, March 5. N. M. LANGRANA.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

Our Ahmedabad, correspondent writing on March 4, says:—A special general meeting of the Municipality was held in the Ripon Hall, on Wednesday last, at 6 p. m., when the following Councillors were present: Rao Bahadeur Himatlal Dhirajram, (President), Rev. Dr. Taylor, Drs. Solomon, Benjamin, Doshi and Kalianwala; Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji; Messrs. Keshowlal Motilal, Ardesir Karanjawala, Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Mohanlal Maganlal, Navalshanker Narsipraad, and Chimanlal Nagindas. The first item of business for the day was the appointment of a Mechanical Engineer on the Dudheshwar Water Works. Dr. Joseph Benjamin proposed, that the President be requested to invite applications for the abovementioned post; that the candidate be a second class certified engineer; that the monthly salary by Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100; that we have served as an engineer for five years elsewhere and over and above this he should have the knowledge of fitter and turner; that he should remain on probation for six months and he gives notice of three months when he desires to resign the service. Mr. Karanjawala seconded the proposition, which was passed by a majority. After some other miscellaneous work, the meeting adjourned.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending Thursday was 234, against 220 of the previous week. Of this number 220 persons died from fever, 20 from respiratory diseases and the rest from various other causes. Seventy births were registered the same week. This week two reported cases of plague occurred in the city, one person having arrived from Nadiad and the other from Mehindabad. Both are lying in the segregation camp here. Last week there were 52 fatal plague cases out of 84 that occurred in the town of Nadiad. On the Chandola tank relief works there are now 9,000 persons working and on the Khari Cut canal works 2,000 persons working during the last week.

Some three years ago, when Mr. Lord, I. C. S., was the District Judge here, has made a report to the High Court for a thorough over-hauling of the offices under him, for he found some of the clerks in the Court working for years together in the same place while others were unfit to do their work in the head offices like those of the District Court. A protest was made by the officers of the Court to the High Court, and the matter was postponed. Now the High Court has sent an intimation to the District Judge to make the necessary transfer of officers if he thinks fit. It is believed to be the intention of the Judge to transfer only the Gujerati knowing clerks to the subordinate courts as occasion may require.

Mr. Govindrao Appaji Patel L. L. B., and Dr. Joseph Benjamin, the energetic Secretaries of the Guzerat Subha have asked some of the leaders of the Indian National Congress to help them to hold the next session in the city of Ahmedabad. It is said that the total expenses for holding the Congress will amount to about Rs. 20,000. No reply has yet been received by the Subha. Dr. S. K. Mullik earnestly appealed to the people of Ahmedabad in the public meeting, that was held in the Premabhai Hall, to hold the real Congress here. He also held an informal meeting of the Shettias and advised them to defray the expenses for holding the Congress next year in Ahmedabad. The reply, it is said, was not an encouraging one. Hence the Secretaries apply to the Bombay men for moral as well as pecuniary support to some extent. If subscriptions were invited, Ahmedabad will be hardly able to make up Rs. 5000 in all.

Owing to absence on leave of Mr. W. J. Goodrick, the principal of the Guzerat College, the chair of English literature has for sometime been vacant. An application to fill up the vacancy was made by Mr. Pestonshaw Nasarwanji Vakil, M. A., to the Guzerat Board. Mr. Jameetji Edulji Daruwala, the acting principal, made a report to the Board, that the English classes were divided between professors Ananshanker B. Dorune and Bhuiabhai, V. Desai, over and above their own work, that of Sanskrit and History respectively. The Board, of course, had to return the application of Mr. Vakil under the circumstances.

A circular from the High Court has been received by the District Judge for the holding of the Conference of Sub-Judges once a year in order to suggest what reforms should be introduced in the subordinate courts. A report of the Conference, together with the opinion of sub-Judges upon certain subjects taken up, should be forwarded to the High Court.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 6.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J W B Merewether, Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—Fort William, the 28th February 1902. With reference to Notification No 1227 G, dated the 12th Nov 1901, the provisional recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr J G Boudien as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Lieut Col J W Wray, Political Agent, Cutch, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension till the 9th Sept of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him in the Dept Notifications No 1810 A. dated the 6th March 1900 No. 1979, dated the 13th March 1901, and No 5838, dated the 29th Aug 1901.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H M Gibbs to be Dist Supdt of Police, Surat, vice Mr J V Cooke proceeding on leave; and Mr G N R Lambert to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Belgaum, as a temporary measure.

Mr W A Dubois Dist Supdt, of Police, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Annaji Advant, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Nandgaon in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to appoint Mr H G Gell, officiating Commissioner of Police Bombay, to be a Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Mohoniraj Eknath Ghotankar, Dist Depy Collr in the district of Khandesh, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magiserate of the first class in that district.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 12 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, the Governor in Council is pleased with the previous sanction of the Govr Genl of India in Council, to appoint, under Article 95 b of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr F X DeSouza, M A, LL M Cantab, Barrister at Law, I C S, until further orders, to be a Joint Judge in the district of Khandesh, and to invest him with co extensive powers and a concurrent jurisdiction with the Dist Judge of Khandesh, except that he shall not hear appeals in Civil Suits and shall transact such Civil business only as he may receive from the said Dist Judge, or as may have been referred to him by order of the High Court, Bombay.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr DeSouza to be an Additional Sessions Judge to exercise, until further orders, jurisdiction in the Court of Session in the Khandesh Sessions Division, and to direct, under Sec 193 of the said Code, that he shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Khandesh may make over to him for trial.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr J K N Kabraji by Govt Notification No 7740, dated 4th Nov 1901, is commuted to furlough for four months and fifteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C G Henderson, I C S, on return from leave, to be Asst Collector, Sind; and Mr A C Wild, I C S, and Mr C H Blathwayt, I C S, to be Asst Collectors, Sind.

Mr Dhirajlal Amulakrai, Third Clerk, Collector's office Broach, passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 23th Sept 1901.

Mr M M S Gubbay, I C S, Asst Collector, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twelve days in combination with special leave for three months and eighteen days, with effect from the date of relief on return to duty of Mr G D French, I C S.

Lance Corpl W Gray, and Private G Hollands, 1st Battn R W Kent Regt, passed an examination in Somali on the 10th Feb.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H J Wilkinson, B A (Oxon), I C S, to be Asst Collector, Bombay, vice Mr E L Sale, B A (Cantab), I C S.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr J W O Van Millingen to be Dist Medical Officer under the Famine Code for the Kaira Dist.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 12 clause 2, of the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dan McIver to be a member of the Board of trustees of the Port of Karachi from the 1st April.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Bain, M.A. Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr J G Coverton, M A Oxon, pending further orders:—Mr C J W Mayne, B A Oxon, to act as Educational Inspr, N D; Mr Kashinath Narayan Sane, B A, to act as Head Master, Poona High School; and Mr Raoji Balaji Karandikar, B A: to act as Head Master, Belgaum High School.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dinshah Dhanjibhai Daver, Bar-at-Law, Professor of Law, Govt Law School, Bombay, to be Principal of the School during the remaining term of office of Mr L J Robertson, Bar-at-Law, resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Janardhn Agashe, B A to be Curator, Govt Central Book Depot, vice Khan Saheb Jamshedji Kharshedji, Dubash, B A, retiring.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Vishnu Dange, B A, to be Vice Principal, Poona Training College.

HIGH COURT.—March 7.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

For dismissal under Rule 780.

1137—Thakurdas and Co—Dwarkadas Shamjee and another vs Mathuradas Damodhur and others—Edgelow G and W.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1147—Mulla and M—Sakri alias Ratanvahu widow vs Shamjee Lilladhar and others—Payne G S and M and Bhaishanker and K.

1168—Mulla and M—Tulsidas Dhanjee vs Narranjee Permanand—Craigie L and O.

920—In person—N C Macleod vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and others.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

211-9396-01—Little and Co—Dawjee Varsing and another vs Keshrichand Balurjee and another—Mathubhai J and M.

Appeal.

1153—Crawford B and Co—The East India Railway Co vs Jethmal Ramanand and others—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

611-01—Pestonji Rustomji—Nabai widow vs Ganji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

339-00—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Osman vs Yamanabai—Mulla and M.

184-02—watubhai J and M—Yasin bin Abdul and another vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Bhan and others—Mulla and M. Smetham B and N, and Mirza and M.

698-01—Thakurdas D and Co—Khimjee Jairam Naronjee vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and another—Bhaishanker and K and Little and Co.

657-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

737-01—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kalianjee vs Vijbhukandas Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

547-01—Diksit and D—Hajee Ramchandra Bhutwalker and another vs Narayen Ramchandra Pendse and others.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe.

For re-hearing.

799-00—Payne G S and M—Charles G Haschke and others vs Kekhoshroo and Kekavoo and others—Mulla and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

775-00—Payne G S and M—Ramchund Kupa and another vs Jijeebai widow and another—Daphtary and F.

864-00—In person—Nanoo al vs Harchandra Dashrutjee and another—Bhaishunker and K and R

PURELY PERSONAL.

I saw one of the strangest scenes I ever witnessed in the House of Commons last week, writes T. P. in "M. A. P." Lord High Cecil has often figured in these columns; he is—as my readers know—one of the most interesting figures in the House of Commons. All the Cecils are clever, from their great chief—the Prime Minister, and Mr Balfour, his nephew—down to Lord Hugh; but yet Lord Hugh stands out in bold relief even amid all this brilliancy. His father is a very fine speaker; Mr Balfour can make a speech—especially of destructive criticism—better than almost anybody in the House of Commons; but I do not hesitate to put Lord Hugh Cecil above both his illustrious father and his very gifted cousin as a speaker. He is more than a debater he is a true orator.

I have rarely heard a finer passage of oratory than that which he delivered last week. I did not agree with a single one of the opinions he expressed—he was opposing marriage with a deceased wife's sister—and the overwhelming majority of the House was against him; indeed to nine-tenths of that assembly his language was perhaps as foreign as though it were an Eastern tongue; while, to tell the truth, the speech would have been more appropriate to the pulpit than the Forum. And yet the House of Commons paid the high testimony to the speech of listening to it with that perfect and almost solemn stillness, which never comes over it except in moments when it is under the spell and undergoing the thrill that can only be produced by very moving and very potent oratory.

There was a passage in which the young orator spoke of the image of human life suggested to the rude forefathers of our race, as they saw a bird appear for a moment in the light of the night fires before which they lay, and then disappearing into the darkness—which was as poetic and striking a piece of imagery as I have ever heard. It deserves to live among the daringly poetic things which have been said, at rare intervals only, in the House of Commons, by men who were masters of the art of speech, and which, if uttered by a clumsy or an unready speaker, would have been drowned in uproarious and mocking laughter.

When Lord Hugh sat down after this beautiful touching, thrilling peroration, he was one of the masters of the House of Commons; a man to be dreaded as impracticable, mediæval, narrow, bigoted; but still as a great fine force that had to be counted with. He had risen by intellectual and moral stature many cubits; and his rise was a thing to be looked forward to with expectation—hope—admiration—with that still, expectant silence which the House always extends to those who have caught and charmed its ear. It was a great position for a mere stripling.

And then came one of those sudden and revolutionary transformations which so often occur in the House of Commons, and which add to its other charms that mighty factor of uncertainty which gives it a keener power of excitement than any gambling table or the wildest race-course. The young figure that sat in a certain lofty exaltation and isolation—the object of curious and yet interested and admiring attention—from every one of those two or three hundred men who had been brought under his spell, was soon changed into a trembling, pallid, half-cowed, half-angry refugee, who made his way to his seat amid shouts of contempt and derision painful to see—painful to hear. I have rarely, if ever, seen the House of Commons more genuinely angry—more frankly shocked and disgusted. There was a hurricane of "Shame? Shame?" which sounded so furious and so loud that one could almost imagine that Lord Hugh was a poor boy drummed out of a regiment, and flying amid the hoots and execrations of the companions who deemed him unworthy of the society of honourable soldiers. Indeed, the only thing I could recall which at all resembled the horror and ignominy of the scene, was that awful one in which poor Dreyfus was degraded publicly for the crime he did not commit.

The origin of this painful scene was this: Mr. Rutherford, who was in charge of the bill for legalising marriage with the deceased wife's sister, had intended to move that the measure should be sent to a Grand Committee. I should explain to the non-parliamentary reader that a Grand Committee sits upstairs and during the day—that is to say, does the work of the House of Commons. It is a method of saving time and preventing the obstruction to a measure which can be given in the House of Commons itself; and it is the only chance that certain bills have of ever passing into law. But at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday evening, no motion of this or of any other contentious character can be put. Now Mr. Rutherford wanted to get the division on his bill over before half-past five, and Lord Hugh wanted to make the divisions extend to that hour, the object of the one was to pass the bill by sending it to a Grand Committee; the object of the other was to kill the bill by preventing such a reference.

There was a big majority for the bill in the Aye division lobby, and Mr. Rutherford appeared in the House with the numbers of the majority. The teller from the majority division lobby is always the last to enter the House—for the obvious reason that he has more people to count. But on this occasion there was no sign of the tellers from the minority lobby; and Mr. Rutherford sat helpless in his place. The House suddenly grasped what had taken place; the members who made up the minority were deliberately loitering in the division lobby so as to make the division last beyond half-past five. There rose a great shout of Tellers! Tellers!—that is to say, a demand that the tellers from the minority lobby—who ought to have been in their places long before—should come forth; and this cry grew louder and louder as the precious minutes passed by, and as the minority tellers still remained absent. It was then seen what was going on; Lord Hugh Cecil and his friends were loitering in their lobby so as to kill time.

After a wait—which seemed hours long—the tellers of the minority, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, appeared, and immediately after him came Lord Hugh Cecil. Then came that fierce demonstration, the anger of which was as loud and vehement as anything I have ever seen; and in the midst of it Lord Hugh Cecil—in the condition I have already described—pallid, terror-stricken, and yet shrilly defiant, walked to his place, followed by those shouts that were dangerously like hootings. He jumped to his seat tremulous, angry, shrill, to call for the intervention of the Speaker, but the shouts went on; and even the Speaker found it difficult to silence them. A few moments more, and there might have been one of the fierce physical encounters which once or twice have disgraced the House of Commons in its tempest-tossed annals; but it was too late on a Wednesday evening, and the storm died away quickly. But it was very ugly while it lasted. And thus in one brief quarter of an hour, Lord Hugh appeared as the hero and the first villain of the drama at Westminster. It is not given to many men to have such a chequered experience in so short a time.

Many stories have been told concerning Lord Salisbury's detachment from the head of his party Here is another. "I remember," writes a correspondent, "seeing the Premier step out of a Portsmouth train at Waterloo close to Mr. Brodrick, who was then Financial Secretary to the War Office. They passed quite near to each other. The chief with head bent and stooping shoulders, proceeded to his carriage without looking round, and the Under Secretary, not daring to engage his leader's attention, or to pass the time of day, went on his way, apparently unheeding certainly unheeded."

"At a time," writes an Army correspondent, "when 'Army Remounts' are so much in the air, it would be interesting to know Lord Kitchener's views on the subject of the Hartigan Lewison disclosures. When 'K. of K.' took command of the Dongola Expedition, an incident occurred which may throw some light on this. The commander of a former Soudan Expedition, being in want of camels, had gone, in the simplicity of his heart, to the native agent with a request for 500 camels. He was promptly told that he could have them at £30 a piece. He got his "oonts," the agent got his "baksheesh" and all parties were satisfied. "Not so the 'Soudan Machine.' Kitchener's remark to the camel agent was 'I want 1,000 camels, and am going to pay £11 each for them and no more.' He also got his camels, for the Sirdar had been there before.'"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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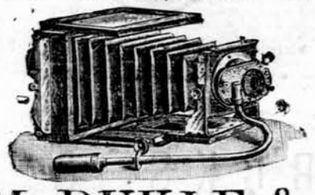

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Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
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24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
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27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
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41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 12	49 6	45

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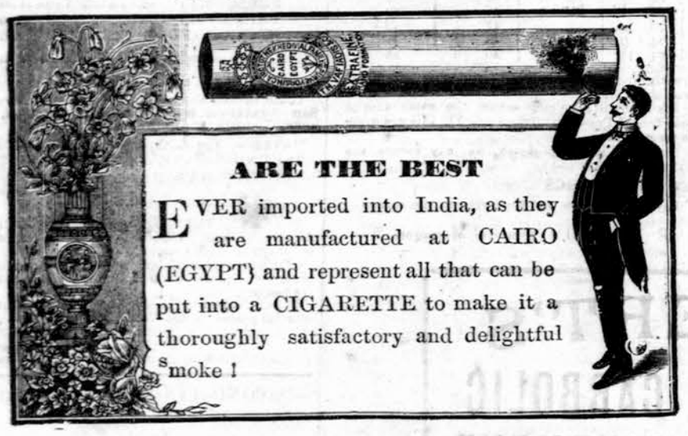

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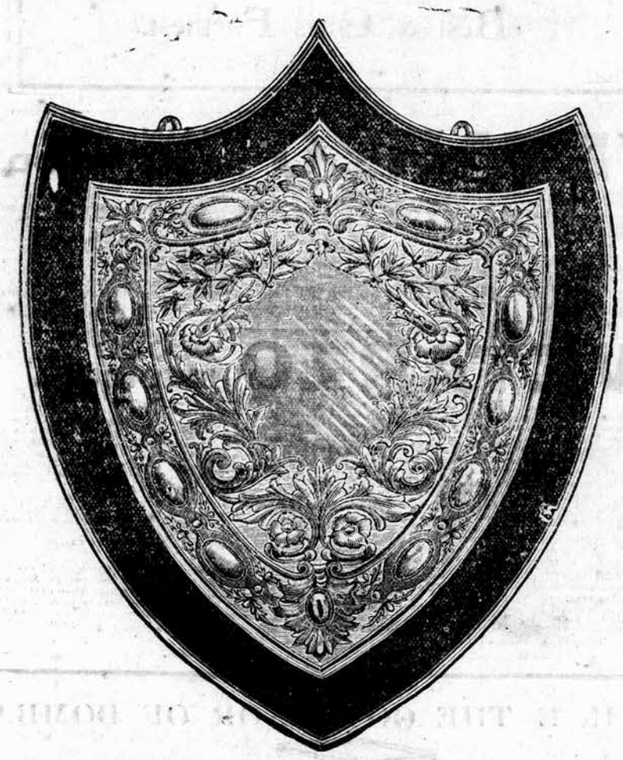

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